

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 13-15 (55-59). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 10-15 (49-59). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 12-15 (54-59). CHICAGO: Moderate. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Tomorrow moderate. Yesterday's temp. 10-15 (49-59). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 10-15 (49-59). WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

هيراكليت القليل

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	41.50
Belgium	15.5	Luxembourg	13.50
Denmark	3.5	Norway	1.50
France	11.5	Portugal	1.50
Germany	12.5	Spain	1.50
Greece	10.5	Sweden	1.50
India	15.5	Switzerland	1.50
Iran	15.5	Turkey	1.50
Italy	15.5	U.S. Military (Est.)	50.50
Japan	15.5	Yugoslavia	1.50

38,436



NATO MINISTERS—Shown seated at the opening ceremonies in Ottawa yesterday are, from left to right: U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Portugal's Foreign

Minister Mario Soares; Luxembourg's Defense Minister Eugene Schaus; Greek Foreign Minister Spyros Tetsenes and Danish Foreign Minister Ove Guldberg.

U.S., France Settle Dispute on NATO Declaration

By David Haworth

OTTAWA, June 18 (UPI).—The United States and France settled their differences on the wording of the proposed Atlantic declaration today as the first formal session opened at the 25th-anniversary meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues had a brief chat and reached an agreement that Mr. Kissinger later acknowledged in a short speech to the whole meeting.

The issue was whether there should be a formal obligation on the allies to consult with each other in all important policy decision-making.

Mr. Kissinger said he agreed completely with the French foreign minister that an obligatory consultation among NATO allies was undesirable. A requirement to consult, if laid down in the declaration, would almost be a contradiction in terms, he said.

"I feel that consultation will become organic within the alliance," Mr. Kissinger said, "be-

cause of the common necessities the allies have."

He added that the United States would, for its part, fulfill "meticulously" its obligations to consult with the 14 other NATO members. The common interest among the allies is so great that the United States cannot undertake any action without the support and understanding of its allies, he said.

The other foreign ministers were impressed by Mr. Kissinger's commitment to the progress of

NATO. U.S. officials said after the morning meeting that the atmosphere had been "warm and friendly." There is confidence here that a form can be found to cover the consultation issue.

The phrases in the paragraph on consultation will not be what Mr. Sauvagnargues called a "perfectly neutral solution." What the United States and France seek, and will have achieved when the declaration is finally published tomorrow, is an article of faith (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Senate Panel Backs Stevenson

Congress Veto Right Sought Over Loans by Ex-Im Bank

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—The Senate Banking Committee voted today to give either house of Congress veto authority over all Export-Import Bank loans of \$50 million or more. The action would have to be taken within 30 days after the loan was reported to Congress.

The decision today took the form of an amendment to a bill extending the life of the bank for three years. The amendment was a modification of one proposed yesterday by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., and 17 other senators.

In addition, the amendment gives Congress the right to review the bank's authority to make loans to Communist countries

within a year after renewal of the bank's existence.

Sen. Stevenson also proposed that the amount of additional credits the bank could extend to the Soviet Union without additional authorization from Congress should be limited to \$500 million, but this was eliminated in the compromise amendment.

Sen. Stevenson wanted Congress to have 60 days to review Export-Import Bank loans before deciding whether to disapprove them, but this was cut in half.

Sen. Stevenson said some Ex-Im Bank loans were having adverse economic effects on the United States by taking away credit and helping create shortages, such as the loan to Japan to buy cotton from the United States.

Under the proposal, details of loans of \$50 million or more would be sent first to the House and Senate Banking Committees. If they took no action within 30 days, the loans would be automatically approved. If either committee acted, a vote would be taken on the loan in the respective house of Congress.

The amendments have been of deep concern to both American labor and Jewish groups. Organized labor, concerned about the export of complete factories abroad, has argued that such transactions, at the bank's current low interest rate of 7 percent, could eliminate American jobs. Jewish groups have sought to attach restrictions that would allow Congress to block Soviet deals if emigration of Soviet Jews were not continued.

Sen. Stevenson, in a statement yesterday afternoon, defended the amendments on the ground that "the bank can no longer be regarded as simply a banking institution." He is chairman of a subcommittee handling Export-Import Bank matters.

"It has entered the arena of international economics and politics—and in its new role needs careful re-examination," he said. "The place to begin is with the closer and more systematic congressional oversight which this bill provides."

The government bank runs out of authority on June 30, and the administration had asked for a four-year renewal.

Comecon Meeting
VIENNA, June 18 (Reuters).—Premiers and senior officials from nine Communist nations met in Bulgaria today to coordinate long-range economic planning for Comecon, the Soviet bloc's "common market" of 370 million people.

The four-day meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) will examine guidelines for national five-year plans due to start in 1976 and will draw up joint programs so that planning can be dovetailed, officials said.

The Romanian government was reported ready to accept coordination in broad terms but is basically opposed to Soviet plans for the creation of large, supra-national industrial organizations.



TIGHT SECURITY—George Thomas, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, shows pass to get into Parliament.

Security Tightened for Queen At Royal Ascot Racing Week

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 18 (UPI).—Police authorities in reaction to yesterday's bomb attack here, tightened security today at the Houses of Parliament and around Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Ascot racing meeting.

Officers said the protection for the queen was the heaviest in the history of the annual racing event, where fashion often assumes more importance than the horses. Special Branch police, some dressed in gray top hats and morning coats, mixed with the crowds around the royal enclosure at Ascot, some 30 miles west of London.

At the Houses of Parliament, where the explosion damaged the 900-year-old Westminster Hall, police questioned all visitors before admitting them. Until the attack, most visitors had found security around Parliament somewhat erratic.

IRA Is Suspected

The explosion yesterday, blamed on the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, damaged the oldest remaining part of the original Royal Palace of Westminster, which dates back to the 11th century. The hall's ceiling of oaken arches and carved beams remained largely intact, but an office annex and a canteen next to the hall were wrecked.

The queen, accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, her daughter, Princess Anne, and the queen mother, made her appearance at Ascot in a procession of open carriages down the stretch of the track toward the flower-decked royal enclosure.

Despite the increased protection, the police said that there could not be complete security at such occasions without the co-

operation of the public. They urged all those at the racetrack to report anything suspicious as the queen moved about the grounds.

A similar problem of insuring security extended to the House of Commons, which is visited by some 2,000 persons every day. In addition, the Parliament area has been busy with workmen, many of them Irish, who are constructing an underground garage for members of Parliament.

The suspicion voiced by some officers today was that one of the construction workers planted the bomb in the annex to Westminster Hall. Many of the workmen have moved in and out of the area without security checks.

Concorde Touches Down in Paris After Demonstration Tour in U.S.

PARIS, June 18 (AP).—Pre-production model 002 of the supersonic airliner Concorde ended its five-day series of demonstration flights to Boston and Miami today, landing at Charles de Gaulle Airport after a flight from Boston. The plane, with 32 passengers, made the 3,456-mile flight in three hours and seven minutes, at an average speed of 1,135 mph. Yesterday, the Concorde flew 6,874 air miles to Paris and back to Boston in about seven and a half hours. It was in the air for six hours and 18 minutes, remaining in Paris an hour for refueling.

An Air France Boeing 747 left Paris for Boston about the time the Concorde left Boston yesterday. The Concorde touched down back in Boston 10 minutes before the 747 landed.

Edward King, an official at the airport in Boston, said no complaints were received in the five days the Concorde was there.

Environmentalists and some local residents had attempted to block the visit, maintaining that the supersonic plane symbolizes noise pollution, overconsumption of fuel and air pollution.

Mr. King said that the demonstration flights proved that Concorde "may come in and depart without excessive noise."

Nixon Winds Up Trip, Hopeful Of Peace, Aware of Problems

Goes to Azores For Meeting With Spínola

By Carroll Kilpatrick

AMMAN, June 18 (UPI).—President Nixon wound up his Middle East journey today with an expression here of hope for peace but with an acknowledgment that the problems ahead are enormously difficult.

The President promised that the United States will play an active role in the area as peace-maker, and he left the area with the message he came with: War is no solution to Middle East problems.

Whether he was buoyed by the acclaim he has received or overwhelmed by the almost intractable difficulties ahead was unknown, but he maintained a note of cautious optimism in his public statements.

The President said at Amman Airport, before boarding his plane, that all the leaders he met "are dedicated to finding a way to peace." He did not say that leaders on both sides presented arguments hinting at no compromise.

The President arrived tonight in the Azores, where he will confer tomorrow morning with Portuguese President Antonio de Spínola before flying to Washington tomorrow afternoon.

Meeting in Brussels

After a brief respite from round-the-clock diplomacy, Mr. Nixon will embark again next Tuesday on a flight to Brussels, where he will meet the following day with NATO government leaders. The next day he will fly to Moscow for his third summit meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In a joint communiqué today, the President promised King Hussein expanded American aid to maintain Jordan's military and economic strength. American aid is now about \$80 million annually and the President has requested authority to increase it to \$207 million next year.

The President and the king said they would establish a joint Jordanian-U.S. commission, similar to those that Mr. Nixon agreed to set up with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, to promote increased cooperation in the fields of economic development, trade and investment, military aid and scientific, social and cultural affairs. A somewhat less formal agreement was reached for cooperative endeavors with Syria.

Peace Strategy

Mr. Nixon invited King Hussein, as he has the other leaders, to visit Washington for talks "on the strategy of future efforts to achieve peace" in accord with UN Security Council Resolution 238. Arab countries interpret the resolution to call for the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab lands taken in the 1967 war.

The President spent a busy day with King Hussein and before departing he drove to the Jordanian 4th Division's headquarters outside the city to view a "Beating of the Retreat" ceremony. The king and the President arrived for the ceremony an hour late, causing cancellation of part of the program, but the remainder was performed with precision by troops that had been waiting at least two hours in the hot sun.

The President and Mrs. Nixon left Washington eight days ago and have visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

At times, Mr. Nixon has seemed to be very tired; at other times he has appeared to be relaxed and well. He has maintained an exhausting schedule.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Jordanian King Hussein and Queen Alia (center) with President and Mrs. Nixon in Amman.

Striking at Guerrilla Bases Israeli Jets Hit Southern Lebanon

TEL AVIV, June 18 (UPI).—Israel said that its planes attacked five Arab guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon today.

The planes attacked bases in the area known as Fatahland, after the largest of the guerrilla groups. They struck intermittently for 30 minutes in the afternoon and flew as far as 15 miles north of the frontier before returning safely to base, the military command said.

The military command said that the planes made a second assault against the guerrilla camps after dark.

The attack, which came less than 24 hours after President

Nixon left Israel for Jordan, occurred at the same time as Israeli forces ended the second phase of disengagement with Syria on the Golan Heights front.

In Lebanon, the guerrilla news agency, WAPSA, said that the Israeli planes bombed and rocketed farming areas in the foothills of Mount Hermon. WAPSA said the "enemy's air force attacked our positions" in the region with 36 Phantom, Mirage and Skyhawk fighter-bombers.

WAPSA said there were no guerrilla casualties in the attack, but local newsmen said two persons were wounded.

(In Cairo, Foreign Minister Is-

mail Fahmy warned that Egypt will not "stand with its arms folded toward the new Israeli aggression against Lebanon," the Middle East News Agency said, according to the Associated Press.

"Israel should bear the responsibility for the consequences of this aggression, including sabotage of peace chances to the Middle East," Mr. Fahmy said. [He called on the UN Security Council to "immediately take the necessary steps to deter this barbaric aggression."]

The attack followed by five days the attack by four guerrillas on the settlement of Shamir, 16 miles south of the frontier. The guerrillas killed three women and were killed during a battle at the settlement.

An Israeli military source said that today's air assault, the first into Lebanon since May 31, when a cease-fire went into effect on the Golan Heights, was not a retaliation for the Shamir attack. He said, too, that it was not intended to occur after Mr. Nixon had left Israel.

"It is part of fighting terrorists wherever we find them and it was not retaliation for Shamir," the source said. The command said that the planes hit Rashid El Kok, Rashid Wadi, Abu Kinana and Kila. The Israeli national radio said that all Israeli troops had completed the second stage of disengagement, evacuating 60 percent of the forward salient in Syria captured by Israel in the October war. Israel evacuated the initial 20 percent of the salient last Friday.

Withdrawal Confirmed

DAMASCUS, June 18 (UPI).—The Israeli pullback was confirmed today by a spokesman for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). Austrian troops attached to UNDOF immediately deployed in the area, the spokesman said.

Italy Premier Begins Talks Seeking Accord on Austerity

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 18 (NYT).—Premier Mariano Rumor and other top politicians today began a search for an accord on austerity measures that would permit the three-month-old coalition government to survive.

Mr. Rumor started a series of crisis meetings with the leaders of the four parties that have been backing his government.

Participants told newsmen that one of the topics discussed at the meetings was how to reduce purchasing power in the overheated Italian economy by raising \$5 or \$6 billion in new taxes this year. State revenues from all sources amounted to about \$30 billion last year.

The crisis meetings are expected to continue tomorrow.

A shift to the left among the electorate, as shown by the outcome of a regional vote on the island of Sardinia Sunday and yesterday, has complicated Mr. Rumor's attempt to salvage his cabinet.

The premier's Christian Demo-

cratic party won 38.3 percent of the votes cast by about 800,000 Sardinians, compared with 44.8 percent in the last regional elections, in 1969.

Conversely, the left-wing parties advanced. The Communists scored 26.8 percent of the total vote in Sardinia Sunday and yesterday, against 19.7 percent in 1969. The Socialist party won 11.7 percent, compared with 9 percent in 1969.

Many analysts here think the decline of the dominant Christian Democratic party and the left-wing gains in Sardinia reflect a countrywide trend.

The Sardinian election came five weeks after a national referendum on divorce in which the Christian Democrats suffered a serious defeat.

The apparent movement of voters from the center to the left has weakened the Christian Democratic party, caused new strains among its several factions, and eroded Mr. Rumor's authority.

Giscard Opposes Left Bank Highway

Left Bank Highway

PARIS, June 18 (Reuters).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today opposed a Paris City Council project for building an expressway along the Seine's Left Bank.

The controversial plan was approved by the council last year despite heated opposition from environmentalists. A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had expressed his opposition because he felt it was necessary to safeguard the environment.

By Shoring Up Lon Nol Regime

New U.S. Envoy to Cambodia Seeks to Lure Reds to Talks

By David K. Shipler

PHNOM PENH, June 18 (NYT).—With toughness and finesse, the new U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, John Dean, has been charging around the country, reproaching generals, wooing opposition leaders and searching—so far in vain—for some insurgents who are willing to negotiate.

The government of Marshal Lon Nol is widely regarded as corrupt, disorganized and ineffectual, and Mr. Dean is a zealous practitioner of pragmatic diplomacy. His aim, according to those who have watched him operate, is to make the government strong enough to withstand further military and economic pressure from the Communist-led insurgents and thereby force them eventually to the bargaining table.

The energy and bluntness with which he has pursued this mission have already made Mr. Dean's name a household word in Phnom Penh—at least in the villas of the generals and ministers.

He has been known to fly to beleaguered government enclaves, where he prods military commanders into starting attacks.

He instructs them in the principle of keeping pressure on their enemy on one place to siphon off insurgent troops from another. He pushes them to step up recruiting.

He was reported recently to have persuaded the government to retire 10 generals, arguing that the command structure was top-heavy and too old and lacked the prospect of advancement for young officers.

This may not fit the image of a United States disengaged from Indochina, but then the image does not fit the reality. As Mr. Dean is reportedly fond of pointing out to Cambodian officials, \$600 million a year in American aid is being provided to this tiny country, and it is his job to make sure it is spent well, not wasted or stolen.

In that sense, his activities cut across ideological lines. He not only is pushing the military into action but also is apparently making an effort to weed out corruption and eradicate some of the other ills that American liberals have long pointed to as reasons why they think the United States should not be supporting Marshal Lon Nol.

For example, Cambodian officials say it was Mr. Dean who persuaded them to end their censorship of dispatches to the foreign press. And when a recent audit by the embassy showed that some aviation fuel had disappeared from air-force stocks, Mr. Dean is said to have required the Cambodian government to repay the United States for all \$310,000 of it.

Mr. Dean reportedly wants to create the impression of a reason-

ably stable, functioning government, both for the benefit of the congressmen who vote on U.S. aid bills and for the UN members who will vote next fall on whether to give the Cambodian seat to the insurgents.

The aggressiveness he brings to this post was forged out of negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris over the shape of the famous bargaining table, his 1972 tour as a foreign service officer in northern South Vietnam and his important role as chargé d'affaires in Laos, where he was instrumental in helping to form a coalition government.

Most of the diplomatic community here in Phnom Penh seems convinced that Mr. Dean has exhausted every lead in the vain hope of finding some representative of the insurgents willing to open discussions. He has told people that there is just nobody here to talk to and that, in the meantime, his job is to make the government strong enough to hold out and force negotiations.



FRUGAL FRENCH—New bank soon to be on the market in France has the likeness of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who said, "I think it is a good thing, and I'll do my best to see that the French people fill it up."

Malaysia Reds Reject Appeal To Surrender

Plea Followed Start Of Links With Peking

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 18 (AP).—Guerrillas of the outlawed Malaysian Communist party have rejected a plea from Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak that they surrender.

Mr. Razak called for the surrender upon his return from Peking early this month after establishing diplomatic relations with China.

"Razak vainly attempts to use the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Chinese government to make political headway at home and plays the trick of luring people to surrender to his side," the guerrillas said in a clandestine radio broadcast last week.

1,800 Rebels

Mr. Razak had offered the 1,800 guerrillas, who operate mainly along the Thai-Malaysian border, a return to society and the privileges of other citizens if they lay down their arms. He said they could take part in politics by joining existing political organizations, although Communism would remain banned.

The radio broadcast said: "The enemy tries in every way to take the weapons out of the hands of the people and we people must counteract their attempt by tightly holding our weapons and persisting in the struggle."

Malaysia has charged that the clandestine radio station—known as "the Voice of the Malaysian Revolution"—transmits "from southern China, but the Chinese denied this during negotiations for establishment of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Razak had stated that establishment of diplomatic ties and promise of noninterference in Malaysia's affairs meant Chinese recognition of Malaysia's sovereignty and independence and the withdrawal of the verbal support that Peking has been giving the guerrillas.

Diplomats said this was the first reaction from the guerrillas on Mr. Razak's visit to Peking.

The guerrillas are remnants of the 12-year Malaysian Communist emergency that ended in July, 1960. The government now claims they pose no major threat. But on June 7 a police inspector in charge of a campaign against subversion was shot and killed by presumed guerrillas in the capital.

In the Malaysian state of Sarawak, the Communist organization was reported to have accepted an offer similar to the amnesty bid rejected by the guerrillas broadcast. Since March this year, 581 Sarawak guerrillas have laid down their arms, including their leader, Song Chee Eok. About 100 of them are still in the jungle.

China, France Given Protests By Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, June 18 (Reuters).—The government today called in the French and Chinese embassies and handed them protests over nuclear tests conducted by their countries this week.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam followed up his strong criticism yesterday of the French test by denouncing the Chinese today for their nuclear blast.

"The Australian government considers that the Chinese government's test is a clear violation of the 1968 Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Tests," he said.

An Australian long-term nuclear test ban treaty, which would prohibit nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean, is being pushed by the Australian government.

A meeting of all nuclear-armed states in Washington is expected to discuss the treaty in the near future.

Mr. Whitlam said the treaty would be a "major step" towards preventing nuclear war.

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Mrs. Nixon stopping to buy gifts from peddler at Temple of Artemis during a visit to historic sites in Jordan.

Spinola Flies To Azores to Meet Nixon

LISBON, June 18 (UPI).—President Antonio de Spínola left mainland Portugal for the first time as head of state today to brief President Nixon in the Azores on the political situation in Portugal and discuss the future of America's military base at Lajes.

Gen. Spínola, accompanied by Deputy Premier Francisco Sá Carneiro, flew in a Portuguese Air Force jet to the U.S. Navy and Air Force base at Lajes, on Portuguese Terceira Island, about 200 miles off the Portuguese mainland.

Immediately after their talks, to be held at the base today and tomorrow, Mr. Nixon is to fly back to Washington.

During their meeting the two presidents are expected to discuss a wide range of subjects, particularly America's continued use of the base. Diplomatic sources said another important topic will be the Arab oil embargo imposed on Portugal because it allowed the United States to use the Azores as a refueling stop to ferry supplies to Israel during the October Middle East war.

Gen. Spínola is expected to brief Mr. Nixon on Portuguese political developments since the April 25 army coup and on the government's plans for its African territories.

America's lease on the Lajes base expired in February, and an agreement with Portugal gives the United States until August to decide whether to continue occupying it.

Post office workers in Lisbon, meanwhile agreed to relax their wage strike to allow Gen. Spínola to telephone from the Azores. Only the President will be allowed to call, no one else, a union official said.

Record Filings In Canada Vote

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP).—A record number of candidates have entered the campaign for Canada's general parliamentary election July 8.

A late surge of applications before last night's deadline pushed the total past the 1972 mark of 1,117 candidates. The official total was not yet available, but an unofficial report said 1,210 persons had filed.

Authorities said the two major parties, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives led by Robert Stanfield, had both entered candidates for all 294 seats in the House of Commons. The New Democratic party is contesting all but two seats.

Other candidates represent the Social Credit party and small groups or independents.

Nixon Visit Seen Hard On Dissidents in Russia

TEL AVIV, June 18 (AP).—President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union later this month will precipitate a crackdown on Jewish and other dissidents, ballet dancer Valery Panov predicted today.

"Security authorities try to isolate those regarded as dangerous and keep them away from guests on the level of Nixon," Mr. Panov said.

Mr. Panov, who emigrated from the Soviet Union last Friday, said that he was arrested and held for 10 days during Mr. Nixon's 1972 visit to Moscow. He said he was freed only after Mr. Nixon left the country.

Nixon Winds Up 5-Nation Trip to Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)
with long official dinners almost every night.

Geneva Negotiations

Whether the President's trip has contributed directly to peace settlement may not be known for many months. No one in the American party believes that the Mideast peace negotiations scheduled to begin later in the year in Geneva will be easy or that decisions can be reached quickly.

The President repeatedly emphasized that he had no easy solutions to offer. Last night, at a banquet in Amman, after King Hussein expressed a hard line on Arab demands on Palestine, Jerusalem and the borders, repeating what other Arab leaders had said, the President seemed at the end of his patience.

"I wish this evening that I could have brought with me a briefcase full of solutions and I could have laid them out on this table," the President said.

But he insisted that there was

no cause for despair. What would cause despair, he said, would be a return to the old way, and the old way was to dig in, freeze into place and wait for another conflict to break loose.

The President used almost the same words the night before in urging Israeli officials to take risks for peace and to show in the cause of peace the same courage they demonstrated in war.

"War is not a solution and cannot be a solution to problems as intricate as this, not at this period in the history of this area," Mr. Nixon told King Hussein.

The Arab leaders have emphasized a hard-line toward Israel on the issues of borders, the Palestinian people and control of the Arab section of Palestine. But all the leaders that the President visited expressed their confidence in him, directly or indirectly, after the rigors of Washington, the vast crowds must have given him a lift and in both Israel and the Arab countries he heard himself referred to as a "great" American President.

The leaders of the Middle Eastern nations appear to have only a dim understanding of Watergate. In Israel, newsmen found themselves stopped on the streets and asked whether the trip would not strengthen Mr. Nixon at home.

The leaders in this part of the world see their future wrapped up in part in Mr. Nixon's future, just as he now has a new interest in the survival of Mideast leaders with whom he has established a personal relationship.

Many of the Arab leaders voice a deeply suspicious attitude toward democratic leaders like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts because of their strongly pro-Israeli stances. Reporters with Mr. Nixon heard some concern expressed whether Vice-President Ford, if he should succeed Mr. Nixon, would be as sympathetic to Arab countries.

An Egyptian journalist, who was asked why there were such enthusiastic expressions of friendship for the President, replied that Arabs are "fed up" with the Russians, on whom they long leaned for support when the United States was antagonistic. He said that the people believe peace is possible as a result of American efforts, that Arabs admire Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and that the people respect the cooperative programs with the United States to produce economic benefits.

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Hopeful on Peace, Aware of Problems

Nixon Winds Up 5-Nation Trip to Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)
with long official dinners almost every night.

Geneva Negotiations

Whether the President's trip has contributed directly to peace settlement may not be known for many months. No one in the American party believes that the Mideast peace negotiations scheduled to begin later in the year in Geneva will be easy or that decisions can be reached quickly.

The President repeatedly emphasized that he had no easy solutions to offer. Last night, at a banquet in Amman, after King Hussein expressed a hard line on Arab demands on Palestine, Jerusalem and the borders, repeating what other Arab leaders had said, the President seemed at the end of his patience.

"I wish this evening that I could have brought with me a briefcase full of solutions and I could have laid them out on this table," the President said.

But he insisted that there was

no cause for despair. What would cause despair, he said, would be a return to the old way, and the old way was to dig in, freeze into place and wait for another conflict to break loose.

The President used almost the same words the night before in urging Israeli officials to take risks for peace and to show in the cause of peace the same courage they demonstrated in war.

"War is not a solution and cannot be a solution to problems as intricate as this, not at this period in the history of this area," Mr. Nixon told King Hussein.

The Arab leaders have emphasized a hard-line toward Israel on the issues of borders, the Palestinian people and control of the Arab section of Palestine. But all the leaders that the President visited expressed their confidence in him, directly or indirectly, after the rigors of Washington, the vast crowds must have given him a lift and in both Israel and the Arab countries he heard himself referred to as a "great" American President.

The leaders of the Middle Eastern nations appear to have only a dim understanding of Watergate. In Israel, newsmen found themselves stopped on the streets and asked whether the trip would not strengthen Mr. Nixon at home.

The leaders in this part of the world see their future wrapped up in part in Mr. Nixon's future, just as he now has a new interest in the survival of Mideast leaders with whom he has established a personal relationship.

Many of the Arab leaders voice a deeply suspicious attitude toward democratic leaders like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts because of their strongly pro-Israeli stances. Reporters with Mr. Nixon heard some concern expressed whether Vice-President Ford, if he should succeed Mr. Nixon, would be as sympathetic to Arab countries.

An Egyptian journalist, who was asked why there were such enthusiastic expressions of friendship for the President, replied that Arabs are "fed up" with the Russians, on whom they long leaned for support when the United States was antagonistic. He said that the people believe peace is possible as a result of American efforts, that Arabs admire Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and that the people respect the cooperative programs with the United States to produce economic benefits.

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Hunt and Young

Two 'Plumbers' Get Immunity for the Trial of Ehrlichman

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—A federal judge, acting at the request of Watergate prosecutors, has granted two key members of the White House "plumbers" immunity from prosecution for their testimony at the forthcoming trial of Ellsberg break-in defendants.

The prospective witnesses, Ward Hunt Jr. and David Young, had been given immunity a year before appearing before grand juries, but had balked at testifying at the trial unless they were given assurance that their testimony would not be used against them.

U.S. District Judge George J. Parker signed the immunity orders in a two-minute court hearing. Special Watergate prosecutor John Jaworski asked Judge Parker to issue the orders. He said that Hunt and Young had submitted affidavits saying that, if given protection against prosecution, they would, when called to the stand, plead the 5th Amendment—under which a person may be forced to incriminate himself with testimony.

Trial begins June 26. Hunt and Young are expected to be key government witnesses in the trial of former presidential aide John Ehrlichman and three other men accused of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding, with a break-in at his office September, 1971, in search of Ellsberg's records. The trial is scheduled to begin on June 26.

Young was co-director and Hunt was a member of the "plumbers" unit set up by the White House in the summer of 1971 to investigate leaks of national security information following Mr. Ellsberg's disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

Hunt, who pleaded guilty last year in the Watergate bugging case, has spent nearly 18 months in jail, was released on bail on a pending appeal. He told reporters that he is living in his home in Potomac, Md., 10 weeks ago he finished his memoirs, which will be published in fall.

Nixon Tax Lawyer Resigns Under Fire as Calif. Notary

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, June 18.—President Nixon's tax attorney, Frank Demarco Jr., has resigned as California notary public commission, heading off a hearing scheduled this week to consider a possible revocation. Secretary of State Edmund Brown Jr. announced yesterday.

Mr. Brown said his office had gathered overwhelming evidence that Mr. Demarco violated his notary public by backdating a year the deed for Mr. Nixon's gift of vice-presidential papers to the National Archives to facilitate a tax-deduction claim by the President.

The deduction has since been disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service.

The secretary of state suggested that Mr. Demarco had decided to resign his commission rather than face several days of public hearings which would have proven that he had been guilty of the alleged abuse of his public office and would have resulted in his losing the commission.

Mr. Demarco, however, disagreed sharply in a telephone interview. "In all honesty, I resigned to avoid going through what appeared to us to be a politically motivated proceeding," he said, referring to the fact that Mr. Brown is the Democratic nominee for governor.

He added that, "in our view, questions relating to Mr. Nixon's taxes are being and have

been resolved on the federal level, where they belong."

Mr. Brown, who denied Mr. Demarco's suggestions of political motivation, said he will forward evidence he has collected on the alleged backdating of the deed to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and to the California Bar Association for possible further action.

Mr. Jaworski's office is reportedly studying fraud charges in connection with the claim of presidential tax deductions.

Mr. Demarco is a Los Angeles attorney whose law partner recently was Mr. Nixon's long-time personal attorney, Herbert Kalmbach. Kalmbach was sentenced yesterday to 6 to 18 months in federal prison for two campaign fund-raising violations.

From 1960 on, Mr. Demarco and Los Angeles tax accountant Arthur Blech handled the preparation of Mr. Nixon's federal income tax returns. One of the major controversies surrounding these returns involved the deeding of the President's vice-presidential papers and the validity of the \$375,000 gift as an income tax deduction.

Mr. Demarco conceded that the copy of the deed of gift dated April 21, 1969, was actually made in April, 1970, but he maintained that the 1970 copy was simply a re-execution of the 1969 one, and that the original had been lost.

However, evidence compiled by the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and published in April, cast doubt on what Mr. Demarco had said. The committee, backed by the Internal Revenue Service, held that the gift had not been made in time to be valid for deduction purposes.

Los Angeles Times.

16 Navy AWOLs Said to Surrender

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Eight of them have already rejoined the carrier, he said. The Navy refused comment on Japanese press reports that one of the 52, a 19-year-old sailor, was arrested yesterday in Yamagata, in northern Honshu, Japan's main island, where he was staying at the home of a friend. Press reports had said the men refused to return to the Midway in protest against alleged racial discrimination and long working hours.

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ONE MORE FOR THE BOOK—Two teen-aged teams in Benton, Ill., set a record for endurance volleyball last week, playing 11 straight days, come what may, including downpours that turned the court into a quagmire as shown here. They have vowed to play another 29 days, until July 13, before calling off the matches.

Filibuster, Veto Threatened

Senate Debates Changes in Income Taxes

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—Amid threats of a filibuster and a presidential veto, the Senate yesterday began debate on proposals to reduce personal income taxes by \$6.5 billion and to eliminate the oil industry's 23 percent depletion allowance.

Strongly opposed to the tax proposals, Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., held the floor virtually all day, and was promised help in warding off the provisions by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill. Sen. Percy, an unlikely ally, pledged "extensive discussion" in harness with Sen. Allen to expose the dangers of the tax changes.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chief sponsor of the amendments to add tax riders to the routine bill to raise the limit on the national debt, told the Senate that his amendments were designed to "provide urgently needed fiscal stimulus to keep the economy from sinking deeper into the current recession."

"Relief to Millions"

He said that his planned increase in the personal income tax exemption, from \$750 to \$825 a person, "would provide significant relief to millions of taxpayers suffering under the sustained, severe inflation that has now reached the double-digit level."

After Sen. Allen said he might seek to block any vote on Sen. Kennedy's amendments indefinitely, Sen. Kennedy and the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., conferred on the possibility of introducing a cloture petition. Later, Sen. Mansfield filed the petition, which

he said would be donated to school-lunch programs. He said Mr. Nixon approved the purchases now, "while farm livestock prices are low, in order to provide student lunches during the coming school year."

The White House announcement followed a meeting yesterday with representatives of the meat industry and cattlemen called by Mr. Nixon to discuss the economic crunch on producers.

Livestock prices have fallen steadily at the farm level for eight months while holding relatively high at the retail level.

Commenting on the White House announcement, Claire Robinson, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, said: "We're pleased with their announcement, but they're a long way from the cure. If the meat was purchased all at one time, it would represent about 2 1/2 days of slaughter."

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High Court Ruling Is Setback For Women's Rights Groups

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruling yesterday that states can deny disability benefits to women incapacitated by normal pregnancy was a serious setback for advocates of equal rights for women.

Before the 5-3 ruling yesterday, feminists had won some limited victories in the courts in the last few years on issues like mandatory pregnancy leaves for public-school teachers and allowances for husbands of servicemen.

Associate Justice Potter Stewart wrote for the majority that "there is no risk from which men are protected and women are not" under the California law in question, and "likewise there is no risk from which women are protected and men are not."

In his dissent, however, Associate Justice William Brennan noted that the program protects men when they are incapacitated by prostate trouble or circumsision, which affect only members of their sex, and hemophilia and gout, which are largely confined to males.

Lower Court Reversed

The high court ruling reversed a decision of a panel of three judges in a U.S. District Court, which had held that the California program violated the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law.

In the majority opinion, Justice Stewart declared that the state had "a legitimate interest" in keeping the program self-supporting, in keeping benefits adequate for kinds of disability now covered and in keeping employees' contribution rates low.

"There is nothing in the Constitution," he said, "that requires the state to subsidize or compromise its legitimate interests solely to create a more comprehensive social-insurance program than it already has."

In his dissent, Justice Brennan declared that "the economic effects caused by pregnancy-related disabilities are functionally indistinguishable from the effects caused by any other disability."

"By singling out for less favorable treatment a gender-linked disability peculiar to women," he continued, "the state has created a double standard for disability compensation: a limitation is

imposed upon the disabilities for which women workers may recover, while men received full compensation for all disabilities suffered."

Justice Brennan called the majority decision a "retreat" that "threatens to return men and women to a time when 'traditional' equal-protection analysis sustained legislative classifications that treated differently members of a particular sex solely because of their sex."

Joining in the dissent were Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall.

Soviet Diplomat At N.Y. JDL Trial

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI).—A Soviet diplomat testified yesterday at the U.S. District Court trial for juvenile delinquency of two Jewish Defense League members accused of knocking him down and dousing him with beef blood.

The appearance on the witness stand of German Kosenkov is believed to mark the first time a Soviet diplomat has testified in an American court against a U.S. citizen. Foreign officials have traditionally refused to testify in American courts for fear of losing their diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Kosenkov, 47, a second secretary in the Soviet mission at the UN, identified Mitchell Rein, 17, of Brooklyn, as one of the two youths who attacked him on March 17, 1973, in Manhattan. Rein was found guilty and faces a sentence of confinement until he is 21.

S. African Aide Hurt By Captured Weapon

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 18 (UPI).—A captured guerrilla weapon blew up in the face of the South African director of prisons, Gen. J. C. Steyn, causing minor injuries, Rhodesian officials said today.

The accident occurred when Gen. Steyn visited an arsenal of captured guerrilla weapons in Salisbury and handled the one which exploded.

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Despite Its Present Poverty

Ecuador Invests Oil Profits for Future

By Terri Shaw

QUITO, Ecuador, June 18 (AP).—Still somewhat overwhelmed by the flood of oil dollars pouring into the country, Ecuador's nationalistic military government has vowed to avoid what it sees as the mistakes of other oil-producing countries and to invest its new revenues in the nation's future.

But many Ecuadorians, angered by rising prices and food shortages, are demanding their share of oil profits now.

In the less than two years that Ecuador has been exporting oil from the unusually rich fields in its eastern jungle, the government's income has quadrupled, according to Adm. Gustavo Larín, minister of Natural Resources.

The 250,000 barrels a day now being exported are expected to sell for close to a billion dollars

this year, according to the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress.

The generals and admirals who hold most cabinet posts speak often of "sowing oil" and the metaphor is a good one.

It means that oil money will be "sown" to develop agriculture, communications, electricity, schools and industry, so that the country will "reap" a healthy, productive economy before the oil wells go dry—in about 20 years.

A Major Flaw

Investing in the future has one major flaw. There are no immediately visible results, and Ecuador needs visible results.

The sad fact is that, for many in Ecuador, the standard of living has decreased since the oil boom. Oil company investments and the increased cost of import-

ed goods have caused a steep rise in prices and shortages of many basic foods. The combination is explosive.

"There are two ways to change a government—guns and hunger," said a U.S.-educated Ecuadorian engineer. "We have the hunger."

For the moment at least, no one is predicting a change of government. The military regime, which took power in February, 1972, is generally credited with ruling efficiently and being considerably less corrupt than its predecessors.

Meanwhile, oil money pours in. A Texaco-Gulf consortium pumps petroleum through a 34-mile pipeline constructed through the Amazonian jungle and over a rocky pass 13,000 feet high in the Andes. Most of the oil is exported to the United States.

Figures provided by Texaco indicate that the government receives 67 percent of the oil money in direct or indirect taxes. It also carefully monitors operation of the wells and pipelines.

"You don't move in the oil industry without government control, and that's good," a Texaco representative said. "We're a very good guest in Ecuador."

Senate Confirms Sawhill 2d Time

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—After a 24-hour delay, the Senate confirmed John Sawhill today as the government's new energy chief. The vote was 87 to 4.

The action came after Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., called for the nomination's rejection as "a clear signal to the administration that the Congress is fed up with fuel-pricing policies that fleece the public for the benefit of the major oil companies."

The nomination of Mr. Sawhill, who had been deputy director of the Federal Energy Office before William Simon moved up to be secretary of the Treasury, had been previously approved by the Senate yesterday. But that action was rescinded when Sen. Abourezk advised leaders that he wished to speak against it.



ACROSS THE OCEAN—The Tai Ki, replica of 2,000-year-old Chinese junk, being pulled by tug yesterday around tip of Hong Kong Island as it heads up open sea channel at start of 13,000 mile trans-Pacific voyage. In white shirt, at top in rear is Carl Grange of Denmark, captain of expedition headed by Kuno Knobl of Vienna.

A Merchant Vessel Reaches Cyprus—After 22 Centuries

By Steven V. Roberts

KYRENIA, Cyprus, June 18 (AP).—About 2,200 years ago, a tramp merchant ship set off on a journey through the eastern Mediterranean, stopping at such islands as Samos, Kos and Rhodes, trading in oil and wine, millstones and almonds.

Less than two miles outside this port on the north coast of Cyprus, the ship sank in 100 feet of water, probably while trying to ride out a storm.

A bit off schedule, the old tramp has finally made it to Kyrenia. Unearthed from the sea floor by a team of archaeologists, it is the oldest vessel ever recovered from the sea and the second oldest known to survive from antiquity, according to Michael Katsev, the director of the excavation. The older one is a Nile riverboat found in the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

After seven years of work, this "time capsule," as Mr. Katsev calls it, is going on display soon, with air-conditioning to preserve the wood. The setting will be the former barracks room of a Crusaders' castle that has guarded the entrance to this lovely harbor since AD 1200.

Boat to Last

The ship's skeleton still bears the mark of a skilled and dedicated craftsman. "He built it to last," said the archaeologist, gazing up at the wide-bottomed hull, curving gracefully toward the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the castle. "He built it with his name on it. He was saying, this is my work and I'm proud of it."

The resurrection of this "giant jigaw puzzle" began in 1965, when a local sponge diver noticed a large cache of amphorae embedded in the bottom. Mr. Katsev, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Susan, a sculptor and draftsman, came to Cyprus in 1967 looking for a promising wreck and were told about the vessels.

Extensive surveys convinced the Katsevs that the find was worth pursuing and they went back to the United States to raise money and recruit a team. The total cost, about \$550,000, has been borne mainly by the National Geographic Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Cyprus Mines Corp. and the Cook Foundation.

Death of Marshal Zhukov, 77, Is Rumored; Tass Denies It

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP).—Rumors circulated here today that retired Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Russia's most-decorated soldier, had died. The news agency Tass, however, denied the reports.

According to the reports, Marshal Zhukov, 77, died after a long illness. He suffered a severe heart attack a few years ago and since has been living in retirement at his country home outside Moscow.

Quoted about the rumors, Moscow radio spokesmen said the reports were not true and added that they had received no such information.

A Western report said Marshal Zhukov's death would be announced by Moscow television this evening. But there was no such announcement.

A ranking official of the Defense Ministry newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), said it had no plans to publish an obituary tomorrow morning.

Earlier today, an unofficial source reported that Marshal Zhukov died in the Kremlin hospital after suffering a heart at-

Drugs Seized in France

GRENOBLE, France, June 18 (Reuters).—The police here said today that they had seized a cache of a new drug called "brown sugar," a mixture of heroin and caffeine. Two Frenchmen were arrested.

1 1/2 Billion Bits Of Data on U.S. Citizens

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—More than 1.25 billion pieces of information about American citizens have been collected in data banks by 54 federal agencies, Congress has been told.

As the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee started work on legislation to protect privacy, Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., said "just about every citizen in the country" is covered in the banks' diverse information.

A 4,000-page report to the subcommittee says that there are at least 653 federal data banks, of which 86 percent are computerized. It said that the great majority were established without legislative authority.

The report also said that about 29 data banks are concerned primarily with negative information, including agency blacklists, intelligence and civil disturbance files.

Iceland Election Is Expected To Settle Fate of U.S. Base

KEFLAVIK, Iceland, June 18 (AP).—Iceland's general elections at the end of the month could serve as a referendum on the future of the American military base here.

U.S. defense officials maintain that the base—used chiefly for monitoring Russian activity in the Atlantic—is a "critical point in the present-day balance of power."

Iceland's left-oriented coalition government asked the United States and NATO to totally phase out the base at Keflavik during an 18-month period beginning at the end of this year, but parliament was dissolved May 9 and new elections will be held June 30.

Clear Choice Although inflation is the main issue, the parties are divided on maintaining the base and voters will have a clear choice.

The Independence party, the country's largest political group, and its ally, the Social Democratic party, want to keep the base. The Progressive party, the Marxist People's Alliance and the Left Liberals—the components of the former coalition—insist that the American presence come to an end.

Keflavik, which has two runways and a collection of low-slung buildings on a mountainous corner of the island, is a post of 3,300 airmen and sailors essentially assigned to monitoring the Soviet Union's nuclear submarines as they move southward in the Atlantic toward North America and Western Europe. It has nine F-4 Phantom II fighters and 12 F-4 Phantom interceptors used in surveillance of Soviet air operations.

The position of the United States and NATO since Iceland officially asked for the termination of the base a year ago has been that U.S. personnel could be reduced by about 25 to 30 percent, but that the base itself is essential, the perfect place for watching Soviet deployment in the Atlantic.

The outgoing Icelandic government, in invoking its treaty rights to cancel the defense agreement with the United States, argued that the base is expendable now that the big powers have made important advances toward détente. There is also a tradition of anti-militarism—Iceland has no armed forces—and some real distrust of foreigners in a country that gained full independence from Denmark only in 1944.

Importance Overrated Groups opposing the base hold that the same surveillance could be maintained from Scotland, Norway or Greenland and that Keflavik's importance must be overrated if the United States allows, as it has occasionally, Soviet and Cuban planes to land there.

Optimism is expressed by Icelanders who want the base maintained because they disagree with the coalition's analysis of the political situation or are afraid of losing the \$30 million in annual income that the installation represents.

They base their optimism on a petition calling for the United States to stay on at Keflavik. It was signed by 55,000 registered voters—virtually half of Iceland's electorate.

Obituaries

Gen. Yadavendra Singh, 61 Ex-Maharaja, Indian Envoy

NEW DELHI, June 18 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. Yadavendra Singh, India's ambassador to the Netherlands and former maharaja of Patiala, died in The Hague yesterday. He was 61.

A member of the princely family that ruled the Sikh state of Patiala, in northwest India, the maharaja was educated in Lahore, now in Pakistan, and trained to become a police officer under the British. He was appointed superintendent of police and later inspector general before the age of 23.

He subsequently joined the army and led the 3d Patiala Infantry in North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, where the British were fighting tribal rebels. During World War II, as a colonel in a Sikh regiment, he fought in Malaya, Burma and Italy.

At this time he succeeded his father, Maharaja Bhupinder Singh, and became ruler of the 3,700-square-mile state of Patiala and its 1.5 million people and joined the standing committee of the Chamber of Princes.

As maharaja he cooperated with the Indian government that succeeded the British administration in 1947 and consented to the merging of his state with five other neighboring Sikh states. He was appointed governor of the new region.

He was a member of Indian delegations to several international bodies, and in 1965 was named ambassador to Italy. Two years later he left his post to become a member of the Punjab state assembly. He was named ambassador to the Netherlands in 1971.

The maharaja captained Indian cricket teams in international matches and headed the Indian Olympic association for 23 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Mahavir Singh, is India's deputy high commissioner in London.

James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—James M. Minifie, 74, former Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune and then the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., died Thursday in Victoria, British Columbia.

He had lived there since leaving the CBC here in 1968 after 15 years of service.

A naturalized U.S. citizen of British birth, Mr. Minifie joined the Herald Tribune in 1929, serving in its Paris bureau. He covered the Spanish Civil War and was head of the newspaper's Rome bureau from 1937 to 1940, when he was sent to the London bureau.

Mr. Minifie lost his right eye in an explosion during the London blitz. He subsequently was sent to Washington by the Herald Tribune to cover the White House.

In 1943, he became a member of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services and served in Sicily, Italy and Austria, where he organized "free" newspapers and set up radio broadcasts.

He received this country's Medal of Freedom as well as the Order of the British Empire. Mr. Minifie returned to Washington after the war and wrote military stories for the Herald Tribune. He joined the CBC here in 1953.

He also was at one time the Washington correspondent for the Toronto Telegram and on the Washington staff of Reporter magazine.

He was the author of three books: "Fencer of Powder Monks," "Open at the Top" and "Who's Your Fat Friend?"

Mrs. Hanna Reuter

BERLIN, June 18 (AP).—Mrs. Hanna Reuter, 75, widow of

Ernst Reuter, the first mayor of West Berlin, died yesterday when the car in which she was riding struck a light pole in Berlin. Mrs. Reuter, who remained politically active as the death of her husband in 1953, was hailed today by Mr. Klaus Schuster of West Berlin as "a citizen whose life will remain an example for the future."

Pauline Carton

PARIS, June 18 (Reuters).—Pauline Carton, 89, French actress and screen actress, died here yesterday. She was best known for her comic roles as a chora actress, and played in most of the films and plays written and directed by Sacha Guitry.

Roger Hane

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP).—Roger Hane, 36, a free-lance illustrator who was beaten and robbed while bicycling in Central Park on Friday, died yesterday of injuries. Mr. Hane's illustration had appeared in such magazines as Fortune, Playboy, Life, and the Ladies' Home Journal. His last work appeared in current issue of New York magazine.

Britain Puts Farm Ideas Before EEC

LUXEMBOURG, June 18 (Reuters).—British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart called on Common Market today to improve the working of its farm policy and give greater access to farm imports from nonmember countries.

Reaction to the changes sought by Britain was mixed. Referring to the British stand for best prices, Irish Farm Minister Mark Clinton said: "They are the best of all worlds and in mind they are unlikely to get."

The British statement to agriculture ministers asked guaranteed access for some Commonwealth foodstuffs and an improvement in the European Economic Community's price support system, which guarantees farm against surpluses.

The main encouragement Britain was the acceptance of Farm Commissioner Pierre L. de Giscard d'Estaing's proposal to extend special pig subsidy due to expire in July.

Mr. Lardinois said he would commend the request to the community's Executive Commission a meeting tomorrow, but also said he would recommend an 11 percent price increase for British beef to bring it in line with other EEC members. British sources said this should not greatly affect retail prices.

Mr. Peart said he was encouraged by the farm council's assurance that his proposals would be carefully considered, although French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet said of a British idea that they were "current working lines."

Mr. Bonnet noted with satisfaction that Mr. Peart's statement did not contain the word "negotiation." Britain's Labor government has pledged to renegotiate the terms of EEC entry.

Mr. Peart called for a guaranteed entry of up to 140,000 tons of New Zealand butter to the United Kingdom as a recognition of the need to improve Australian cane sugar. He called for community imports of 1.4 million tons of sugar a year from developing countries on terms and a change in the import levy system to end discrimination against imports from North American hard wheat.

U.S. Scientists Learn to Split Then Reassemble, Living Cells

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—Scientists have discovered a way of taking living cells apart and putting them back together again in ways that may reveal some of the secrets of aging, of cancer and of some of the most fundamental processes of life.

This reconstruction of cells growing in laboratory flasks can be done by the millions and within a span of several hours, according to scientists involved in the research.

Thus, for example, large numbers of aged cells could be given nuclei from young cells, or cancer cells could be given the genetic machinery of normal cells.

Both experiments might answer important scientific questions: Would a young nucleus make a cancerous cell? Would a normal nucleus make a cancer cell revert to normal?

Cell Differentiation Similarly, scientists hope to learn more about cell differentiation, the crucial process by which cells acquire the same genetic endowment but differentiate to form tissues of the eye, heart, brain, liver and all the other parts of the body.

The new technique, described in the May issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, just published, permits nuclei to be taken out of mammalian cells growing in tissue culture and be put in other cells of the same species on a large scale. The authors of the report are George Vassalli, D. M.

Prescott, Jerry Shay and E. Porter, all doctors in the Department of Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Their feat surprised them, that accomplished it, Mr. Vassalli said in a telephone interview.

"It is a fairly remarkable feat that you can take cells apart and put them together again," he said.

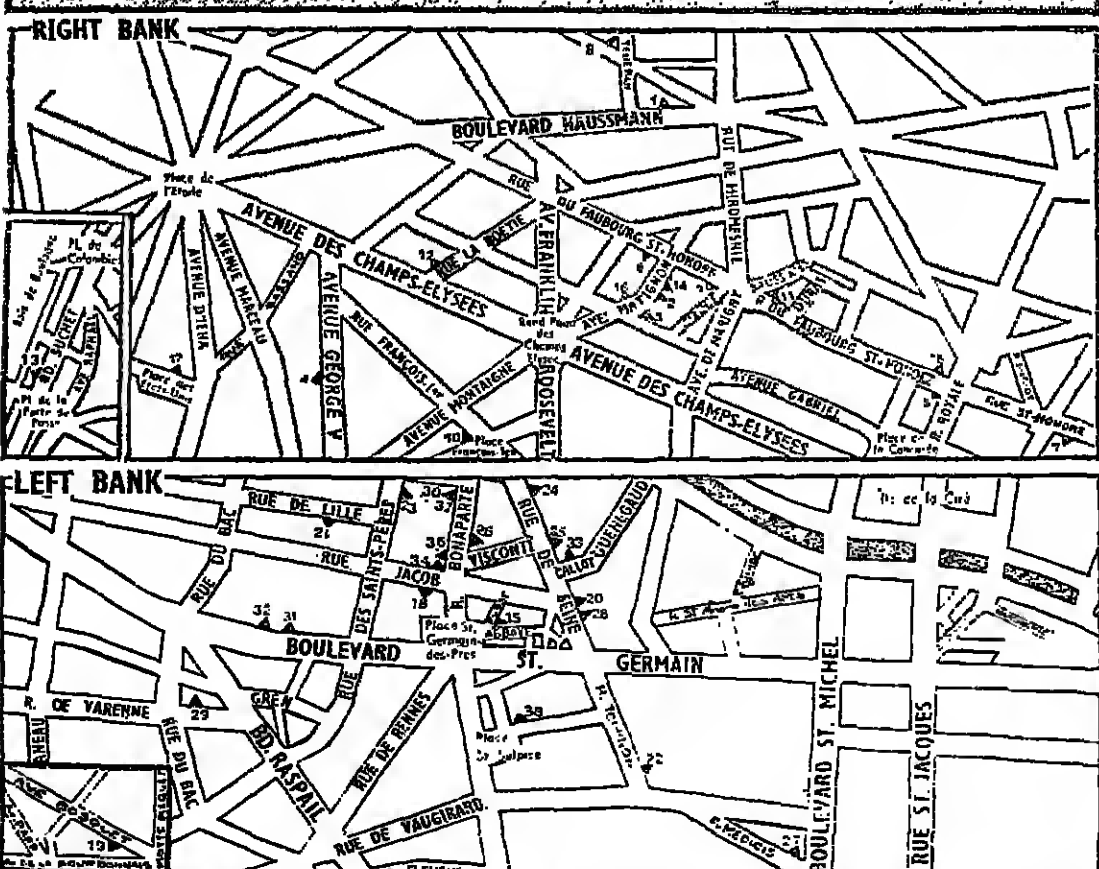
Mammalian cells are fragile, and it was far from certain that they could survive being "handled" in the way scientists planned to handle them.

The team used cells of a hard type grown in laboratory and known as mouse 3Y3 cells. These originated from a mouse cell.

The scientists dismantled large numbers of them so the nuclei were separated from the cell bodies called cytoplasm. After doing this with two rate groups of cells, they put the nuclei from one group in the cell bodies of the other, numbers of the resultant survived and have been growing for many generations in the laboratory in recent months.

The nucleus of a cell contains hereditary material called chromosomes that tell the cell what to do and what to become. The cell body contains the machinery for carrying out those instructions.

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Who's Linda?
National's big,
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That's who.

'The Possible Dream'

President Nixon left Jordan yesterday, winding up his whirlwind quest for what he had earlier described in Jerusalem as "the possible dream" of peace in the Middle East.

There are grounds for Mr. Nixon's cautious optimism in the cordial reception the American President has received in such disparate and long-contentious capitals as Cairo and Jerusalem, Damascus and Amman. The confidence that Arab leaders have placed in the peace efforts of Mr. Nixon and his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is an encouraging token of their readiness at last to move toward a compromise settlement of their long-standing quarrel with Israel. It is the only kind of settlement that the United States could support.

After receiving fresh assurances of long-term U.S. aid, the Israelis have also indicated, understandably with some misgivings, their support for what the President called "the bolder course... the way of statesmanship" as the best way to peace and security for their nation.

The decision in Damascus to reopen U.S.-Syrian diplomatic relations is particularly notable in view of Syria's past, self-proclaimed role as "the Hand of the Arab world" and its reputation as the Soviet Union's closest collaborator in the region. Although the new U.S. standing in Damascus and other Arab capitals must be causing some misgivings in the Kremlin, Soviet

leader Leonid Brezhnev carefully avoided any recriminations in a recent interview in which he offered the prospect of "good new agreements" at the forthcoming Moscow summit. This is a favorable omen since the cooperation of both major powers is needed to give substance to Mr. Nixon's Middle East peace hopes.

While voicing optimism, both Mr. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger have wisely stressed the long and difficult task that still lies ahead.

One major obstacle that is likely to move to the forefront of the Amman talks is the question of statehood for the Palestinians, a proposition which has received vigorous support from other Arab leaders on Mr. Nixon's itinerary but which runs counter to King Hussein's demands for the return of the West Bank to Jordanian rule. Although Secretary Kissinger tried, in his press briefing Monday, to stave this thorny issue into a vague future, the problem of a distinct role for the Palestinians cannot be sidestepped much longer without endangering the impressive progress that has been made so far in Cairo, Jiddah and Damascus.

As the hurrahs of President Nixon's triumphal tour fade, such persisting nightmares from the intransigent past will continue to haunt "the possible dream."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Collective Crisis...

These are days in which seemingly melodramatic forebodings for the world assume the harsh reality of official statistics, of sober projections by reasonable and soft-spoken professionals not given to excesses of doomsaying. Thus, a task force of economists from North America, Western Europe and Japan have concluded that in the coming months of summer, "the lives and fortunes of large numbers of human beings hang upon the outcome of decisions taken by a small handful of national leaders."

Their reference, in the first report from the privately organized Trilateral Commission, is to an international economic "explosion" triggered by: a fourfold increase in oil prices; higher costs and shortages of food and fertilizer; and acute inflation and danger of recession in the industrialized world—all coinciding now at a moment when national leadership of the non-Communist world is in a state of visible disarray.

Drawing on the estimates of the World Bank and other global financial institutions, these experts propose urgent cooperative efforts between the industrial world and the oil-producing countries to provide a minimum of \$8 billion in concessional aid for some 30 countries poor in resources but with populations totaling nearly one billion, which otherwise face economic disaster—not within the decade, but within the next two years.

These countries are confronted with import bills of \$3 billion in excess of their previous projections because of higher costs of oil, food and fertilizer. Just this excess is double the total amount of development assistance they now receive from all the

industrial nations. With each passing month, this problem will only grow more acute, as the oil bills come in and the balances of payments of many rich and poor countries alike grow more lopsided.

Two of the Trilateral Commission's specific recommendations deserve special consideration. First is for the immediate opening of high-level negotiations between the oil-producing countries and the governments of Europe, North America and Japan as a group to devise the ways in which the concessional aid can be divided.

The commission experts suggest an equal division—\$1.5 billion from each group—through various financial means and postponement of debt repayments.

More tentatively, but with far more profound implications, the trilateral task force suggests that the Soviet Union be encouraged to participate in this emergency aid program. International financial planners have grown accustomed to leaving the Soviet Union out of their calculations and programs, on the basis of clear historical and ideological experience. But the Russians have become increasingly integrated in fact, if not institutionally, in the world trading economy, and have actually received considerable financial benefit from the increase in raw material prices.

President Nixon's meeting with the Soviet leaders late this month would be an ideal occasion to press for agreements by which Moscow would participate with the other industrial capitals in ad hoc arrangements to ease the immediate burdens of the developing nations.

...Collective Interest

Only gradually is the reality sinking in that burden-sharing between rich and poor nations is not merely a moral imperative or humanitarian preoccupation of idle dreamers; it is the only means of insuring survival of the world economic order.

Much has been made of the potential for confrontation between oil producers and oil consumers, which then can be extended to all producers of raw materials against their industrial customers. Among other academic and government study groups in several countries the Trilateral Commission is grappling with finding the means for implementing a new economic structure adequately to reflect the interest of rich and poor nations alike.

The most useful concept so far is the

bargain that can be struck to provide long-term and secure access to which rich nations need. Access to supplies, which the industrial nations need, is traded for access to what the producers of raw materials need: access to markets at stable and remunerative prices, access to technology and investment capital, access to a greater share of decision-making in international economic institutions.

However they are posed, the problems that confront a small handful of national leaders, both for the short and long term, demand a new perspective, a strength of vision far beyond what today's men of power have yet been able to achieve in their definitions of national interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portugal and Africa

The coalition of widely ranging political interests in the [Lisbon] administration will only hang together if a momentum is maintained in Portugal's disengagement from southern Africa. It was on the basis of swift decolonization that the majority of the ministers joined the government. Dr. Soares has already committed himself to resign if negotiations to this end fail. There is little doubt that the three other Socialist and two Communist ministers would follow him. At the moment Dr. Soares and the Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, seem to be prepared

to stomach a good deal of a split in the government, where they are well placed to gather support for the election of a new National Assembly next year. But there is a limit to what the Communists and the Socialists in President Spínola's government will stand. At the moment the left wing of Portugal is willing to participate in a provisional administration to prevent the polarization that would bring back the dictatorship. But that cooperation is being held in check by hard-line right-wing elements in Portuguese society.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—The French naval authorities acting in conjunction with Signor Marconi on Saturday conducted some most successful experiments with wireless telegraphy between ship and shore in the English Channel. The famous inventor was present and superintended the experiments. The greatest distance through which messages were transmitted was 42 miles and the increased distance appeared not to have the slightest effect on the signal.

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A Many-Splattered Dream

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—President Nixon's Middle Eastern tour, which has already underscored dramatic shifts in U.S. policy, brings America for the first time to actual realization that the flowering idea of Arab unity is of inescapable importance to the United States.

What will now have to be demonstrated is whether the friendship sealed by the presidential journey can truly be achieved without sacrificing traditional U.S. links to Israel; also whether, as a result of the new diplomatic balance, real peace can be achieved in the blood-soaked Palestinian region.

The dream of unity is an immense force among the Arabs but has long been marred by quarrels and bickering. Its vision, nevertheless, was well-stated by Michael Aduq of the Syrian Baath party as "a tendency toward universalism. People of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same culture, the same history, the same past and the same problems want to unite and strike toward a better future."

The Reefs

But inherent paradoxes lie like reefs beneath the surface of these words. Aduq, although talking of "the same religion" for the Arabs (meaning Islam) is himself a Christian. The "same history" and "the same past" are certainly not shared by Egypt five millennia old at the time of the Arab conquest, Morocco, Jordan or a geographically isolated map-making and Lebanon.

Indeed, Lebanon, tiny descendant of ancient Phoenicia, displays in microcosm almost every Arab unity problem. Its population contains many religious including Maronite and Greek Orthodox Christians, Sunni and Shia Muslims and the heretical Druze. Its race and past are unique. What it shares with other Arab areas is a feverish sense of conspiracy.

The nationalism awakened by Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1797 was resurrected in the 19th century by Jamal ud-Din Afghani who advocated murder of the Arab foreign rulers, Egypt's late President Nasser was influenced by Afghani's prescription that kings should be eliminated and succeeded by benevolent dictators.

Nasser sought to push unity by federations linking different Arab states. At various times he worked out short-lived arrangements between Egypt and Syria, Yemen and Sudan. Despite the crisscross character of these attempts to merge national states, Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, initially continued this approach.

In 1971 he told me he was "pleased" with the way Egyptian federation with Libya and Syria was working out and that he hoped Sudan would join the club although the southern Sudan is not really Arab.

Now Sadat, saddened by experience, indicates he has abandoned the federative approach. He told me in Cairo, April 21, "The theory of Arab unity during the

themselves to intense political rivalries whose habit of flaring up unexpectedly among the Arabs—unless they are welded together by some emotional cause like Israel—has featured the period of their independence struggle.

Time and again one has been told of efforts by one Arab leader to subvert the governments of others. The prime minister of Jordan's King Hussein—Wasfi Tal—was shot down in a Cairo hotel almost next door to Sadat's residence. Then the assassin knelt beside his victim to lick his blood. This spring a medley of plotters sought to slay Sadat and his ministers in Cairo.

There is little doubt that Sadat is right in perceiving that, for the present at least, Arab unity will lose more than it can gain

by seeking its goal through state federation approaches. Even the most recent project—joining Egypt and Libya—founded when Qadhafi demanded command of their combined armed forces. Now the political temperature between Cairo and Tripoli is in a freeze.

The dream of unity still floats above seasonal sandstorms that often obscure almost everything else. Whether it will again materialize is hard to forecast—above all if another dream takes practical shape: peace between Israel and the Arabs. For it is their war which has inspired the only tangible moves toward unification in recent years. If U.S. diplomatic intervention produces peace, the dream of unity may assume another form.

New Land of the Free

By Tom Wicker

LISBON—While planning the coup that overthrew Portugal's 48-year-old dictatorship on April 25, the young army officers primarily responsible had no intention of letting the United States have the faintest inkling of what was afoot. They were convinced that if the Central Intelligence Agency knew a coup was even being talked of, the agency would promptly inform the DGS, Portugal's secret police, with which the CIA had close and cordial ties.

Yet, in Spain, which now eyes free Portugal both uneasily and hopefully—according to one's political outlook—a long-experienced former diplomat recently delivered the United States must have given its approval in advance for the Portuguese coup. Otherwise, he said confidently, the United States never would have permitted the dictatorial Caetano regime to be overthrown.

There was a lesson in that for

Spain, he continued. If there was to be genuine change toward a democratic regime after the death of Francisco Franco, or movement toward such a regime before Franco's death, the United States would have to be convinced that such a development in Spain was in the best American interest. Washington simply would not permit democracy in Spain unless that point was made in advance.

Darker View

A younger Spaniard, deeply involved in clandestine activities for a more democratic regime, took a darker view. Citing what "everybody knows," that the CIA had overthrown the Alentejo government in Chile, he remarked gloomily that the United States probably would never allow Spain to have democracy.

This kind of thing is deeply disturbing, even shocking, to an American who would like to think of his country as the champion of democracy and freedom everywhere.

The point is not whether the CIA really did overthrow Alentejo, or whether the agency would in fact have betrayed the Portuguese coup to the DGS; and explanations that the United States ought logically to welcome more democratic regimes in both Spain and Portugal, since that would ease the domestic political burden of alliances with these countries, do not alter the case. The fact is that many people abroad believe the United States is the enemy of freedom, and that it uses the CIA relentlessly and efficiently to oppose democratic movements everywhere.

It is a sort of instant or ready-made paranoia. When the U.S. ambassador to Portugal, Stuart N. Scott, paid the first diplomatic call on Gen. Aníbal de Spínola after the coup in Lisbon, and again paid the first call on the general after he was named provisional president, the United States did not get all the expected credit for welcoming the advent of democracy in Portugal. Instead, Communists and others spread the word to willing listeners that the calls had been to protest the coup; and this was widely believed.

Itself to Blame

To a great extent, the United States has no one to blame but itself for this state of affairs. The wheel has come full circle

In Kissinger Controversy Defining the Issues

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Before the Kissinger controversy dwindles into a semantic squabble about whether he "initiated," "authorized" or simply "acquiesced" in the wiretapping of 13 of his National Security Council staff members and four of their supposed journalistic confederates, it is worth trying to define the real issue in the dispute.

That issue is one which we have to face if democracy itself is to survive the inevitable pressures of the last quarter of the century.

It is not a question of Mr. Kissinger's personal "honor" or whether his signal services to the country and the world are to be sacrificed to those "unnamed sources" he says are engaged in "defamation of character."

Essential Question

The essential question is what standard of conduct and honesty—the citizens of a democratic society can expect from officials exercising great responsibility in an era of extraordinary domestic and international pressures.

To capture the context of that essential question, it is necessary to recall what caused the great controversy about "leaks" which led to the acknowledged wiretapping of 17 government officials and journalists.

The story that has been pinpointed as triggering Mr. Kissinger's anger was a May 9, 1969, article in The New York Times by William Beecher, reporting that American B-52 bombers had begun raiding Viet Cong and North Vietnamese camps and supply dumps inside Cambodia without protest from the Cambodian government.

It was on the day that article appeared that the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover wrote that Mr. Kissinger had complained of "an extraordinarily damaging" news leak and urged him to use "whatever resources I need to find out who did this."

Not Disputed

Neither then nor later did the administration dispute the accuracy of the article. And Beecher himself is now serving President Nixon as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, which is not a job usually given to an "irresponsible" journalist.

What made Beecher's article "extraordinarily damaging" was that it revealed that American military operations were being conducted in a supposedly neutral country, with the acquiescence of its supposedly neutral government, but without the knowledge or sanction of the American people or Congress.

Not until four years later, in July of 1973, did the Nixon administration admit after an Air Force officer had revealed the secret to Congress—how massive

were those operations and how far it had gone to keep them secret.

Between March, 1969, and April, 1970, the United States mounted 3,630 B-52 bombing runs at Cambodian targets, disguising all of them from Congress by a double-entry reporting system that listed them as taking place elsewhere.

Told by Nixon

Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said President Nixon had told him "at least a half dozen times" to "make sure the tightest security is maintained" on the raids.

Because of that cover-up, of which the wiretaps were a part, to be sacrificed to those "unnamed sources" he says are engaged in "defamation of character."

We had "scrupulously respected" the neutrality of the Cambodian people and done nothing "to violate the territory of a neutral nation," Mr. Nixon said. That was false, of course, as the Cambodians, the Communists, Mr. Kissinger, and everybody but the American people knew.

Not until 1973 did Beecher's Pentagon boss, Jerry Friedman, admit for the administration that the bombing had started in 1969 and the invasion was required because the military results were "not satisfactory."

The Cambodian bombing cover-up was of a piece with the previous deceptions of the American people and Congress by the Johnson administration—starting with the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

By 1969, the expensive lesson should have been learned that a democracy like America's will not support a foreign policy whose origins are cloaked in secrecy and whose costs—in lives and dollars—are concealed from the people who must pay them.

But Mr. Kissinger, by his own statements, has not learned that lesson. When Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk said he would allow the bombing if it could be kept secret, no one in the American government apparently told him that America was not a country that could conduct 3,630 heavy bomber raids on a country with which it was officially at peace.

Joined Conspiracy

Instead, they joined a conspiracy of silence aimed at keeping the American people in ignorance and deceiving those who tried to get out the truth. Mr. Kissinger sees nothing wrong in this.

A year ago, when the falsification of reports to Congress was revealed, he said that neither he nor the President "ordered nor was... aware of" the deception. Gen. Wheeler said Mr. Kissinger had told him it was all right, because Kissinger had told the truth to six pro-administration members of Congress, and then pledged them to secrecy.

Even now, Mr. Kissinger is blind to the conflict between this behavior and democracy. It recognizes that national security has been abused in recent years," he said in his Salzburg news conference, "but because there have been abuses does not mean that there was not justified concern by honorable people. It did not occur to me in expressing my concern that this might lead to the burglary of a doctor's office."

It is hard to know what to make of such a naive remark from such a sophisticated person. But it is obvious that a government that is so convinced of the superiority of its own wisdom and dishonesty that it will not make its policy public, will always find ways to rationalize the most extreme measures to protect what it regards as "secrets."

In the coming era of energy and commodity shortages, of monetary and fiscal crises, of diplomatic and military turmoil, there will always be an excuse for officials of a democracy to invoke the magic claim of "national security."

A Precedent

If a man of Mr. Kissinger's stature and reputation is allowed to justify such tactics, on the grounds that his service to the nation sanctions any measures he chooses to defend, then we may be sure that worse men of less scruple will exploit his precedent in years to come.

He has posed a vital issue: Will the United States allow "secrets" and the brightest officials to use police state tactics in order to deny the American people the truth about the policies being conducted in their name?

Just because Mr. Kissinger is who he is, it is vital that Congress and the country tell him the answer is "no."

MOVIES IN PARIS

Film Overshadowed By Huge Reputation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 18 (IHT)—"Les Visiteurs du Soir" ("The Visitors of the Night") at the Ranelagh arrives overshadowed by its enormous reputation. A book about it has just been published; its entire text is available in the magazine "L'Avant-Scene"; its praises have been sung by French critics for 30 years. Made during the occupation—in 1942—it has now been re-released.

It is a product of Marcel Carné, the director, and Jacques Prévert, the poet, whose union resulted in such memorable motion pictures as "Drôle de Drame," "Quai des Brumes," "Le Jour se Lève," and "Les Enfants du Paradis." Compared to these famous films, "Les Visiteurs du Soir" is in the nature of a disappointment.

It is a philosophical fable of a 15th-century court into which Satan introduces two of his creatures, disguised as strolling minstrels, to sow despair. The argument and the dialogue, when it is not on the defensive (and track) disclose the contradiction of an ironic humorist of yore. The acting is distinguished with Arletty and Alain Cuny as the devil's own; with Fernand Ledoux as the feudal lord; Marcel Herrand as a

royal squire for the princess's hand; and Jules Berry, that splendid comedian, as Lucifer. Carné's reproduction of the Gothic castle scene is eerily persuasive, but after a brave start with the banquet sequence during which hideous dwarfs perform, the film becomes overburdened with static passages. It relives briefly with the entrance of the devil during a thunderstorm, but then again grows slow and sleepy, only fully reawakening in the concluding episode in which the devil turns his faithless followers to stone. The studied cinematic patterns of 30 years ago are now staled and archaic.

In contrast, the old American slapstick comedies never age. A trio of them is on hand at the Studio Marigny. Idiotically, they are being run without musical accompaniment, which imposes a considerable strain on the spectator, but they survive even this harsh treatment.

The one and only Buster Keaton takes part in all three, though in the first, "The Butcher Boy," he has an subordinate role to Patsy Arletty. In "The Butcher Boy," when the stout comic dons drag to impersonate an in-



From left: William Atherton, Goldie Hawn and Michael Sacks in "Sugarland Express."

mate of a finishing school for young ladies, he might easily be mistaken for Shelley Winters as she is to be seen in "Cleopatra Jones."

The second, a two-reel known

as "The High Sign," has the worried Buster as a servant of two masters, having been enlisted both to slay a millionaire and to act as the threatened rich man's bodyguard. As might be

expected, he is on the side of right and wipes out a whole band of murderous blackmailers.

In "Three Ages," one of the last features, the intricate Keaton pictures courtship as it was conducted in prehistoric times in imperial Rome and in a modern American metropolis. Val-

The Changing Look of the French Government

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 18 (IHT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is busy dusting off the old-fashioned image of France.

He has decided that the Bastille Day parade, which used to be held on the aristocratic "champs-Élysées," should move back to Place de la Bastille, as during World War I. Besides being more relevant historically, the route—Place de la Bastille to Place de la République—also has more popular, left-wing connotations—and is a further indication that the President wants to shed his aristocratic image.

To save fuel, no motorized troops or artillery will take part. The number of planes will be reduced too.

Since he was elected last month, the French President has been going out of his way to prove that he is an easy, accessible man. For instance, last week he took a schoolgirl, Blandine Janest, 10, on a tour of the Elysée Palace. She had written asking to see the palace because she had an essay to write for school. At the end of the tour, the President announced that, at the end of the year, he would open the Elysée palace to the public every Sunday morning.

Camping Out

So far, the Elysée Palace has not become the Giscard d'Estaing official residence. The President is said to be "camping" there as he did in the five-room apartment allotted to the minister of finance. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing has an office there and several secretaries. She is at the Elysée every day. But the family is still in their Auteuil house. Close friends said that the Giscard d'Estaing are planning to move after the summer. As the Elysée is not really set up for a family with four children, there



French President Giscard d'Estaing and Blandine Janest.

is talk of making room for the younger generation under the eaves or across the street, on the Rue de l'Élysée.

There is also a rumor that Mrs. Georges Pompidou had ordered a swimming pool to be installed in the Elysée gardens. If the project goes through, it should be a nice place for the first family of France. In the meantime, the President's personal touch can be seen in the usually bare courtyard: he had several small orange trees brought in from Versailles.

The President's attitude is being copied by others. Already, the French bar association has

written to the President and to Jean Lecanuet, minister of justice, stating their wish to do away with their elaborate robes.

The President's family is also taking a very down-to-earth attitude. Valerie-Anne, 20 and the oldest daughter of the President, who took an active role in her father's campaign last year, is now a student at the Sorbonne. She had done most of her shopping in February, according to a spokesman for her favorite designer, Jean-Louis Scherrer. She has ordered only one more long evening dress—white, which is her favorite color. Her one difficulty is hair, because of her chignon. So milliner Paulette is helping out with that.

Empress Farah has reportedly asked Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing to save some time to tell her how the French social security system works. That has been scheduled for Tuesday morning.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

French and Soviet musicians and ensembles are joining forces in a festival of Russian and Soviet music at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris until June 28. The Alexander Yurlov Chorus is giving a cappella concert as well as participating with the Orchestre National, the Orchestre de Paris and the Lamoureux Orchestra in the performance of concertos by Prokofiev, Shchedrin and Strindberg. Several works of Dmitri Shostakovich are scheduled, including Symphonies No. 6 and 15, the Violin Concerto No. 1 and the Third String Quartet, and Tikhon Khrennikov is the soloist with the Strasbourg Philharmonic, under Kiril Kondrashin, in his own Piano Concerto No. 2.

The first performance of "How Now," composed by Betsy Jolas as a commission from the French Cultural Ministry, will be given June 19 at the Eglise Notre-Dame-de-s-Blancs-Manteaux, in Paris by the Octave de Paris, to whom the work is dedicated. The ensemble's concert, in the program of the Festival du Marais, will include Mozart's Quintet for Strings and Horn (K. 407) and Schubert's Octet (D. 803).

Some 130 paintings and more than 300 graphic works and drawings by Cranach the Elder and members of his workshop are being shown at the Basel Kunstmuseum. The works are on loan from museums in Western and Eastern Europe.

Including 25 from East Germany—sent from European and American private collectors. They make up almost one fourth of the paintings that survived through the four centuries since the artist's death.

The centennial of the birth of Gustav Holst will be celebrated at the Cheltenham Festival (July 5-14) by performances of two of his operas, "Savitri" and "The Wandering Scholar," of the English Opera Group, with Janet Baker, John Shirley-Quirk, Michael Langdon and Robert Tear in the casts of the double-bill on July 5. Miss Baker also will sing Dido in the company's performance of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" on July 7. The festival program also includes numerous works by contemporary British composers, and recitals by Gerzi Aotia, Ralph Kirkpatrick, Henryk Szeryng, Pierre Fournier, flutist James Galway and percussionist Shunji Yamashita. Szeryng and Galway also will give master classes. Town Hall, Cheltenham GL50 1QA England.

Roman Ruins in Israel
JERUSALEM, June 18 (Reuters)—A large number of ancient Roman milestones with the inscriptions of various Caesars, a 100-yard stretch of Roman road and ruins of a Roman fort have been uncovered during road construction work in the Jerusalem hills, according to the Journal of Archaeology published here.

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Around European Galleries

London

Simon Williamson, "The Art of the Book," London W.1 to June 28.
The exhibition, which is a collaboration between the British Library and the Victoria and Albert Museum, is a celebration of the art of the book. It features a selection of the most beautiful books in the British Library's collection, including illuminated manuscripts, printed books, and books of hours.

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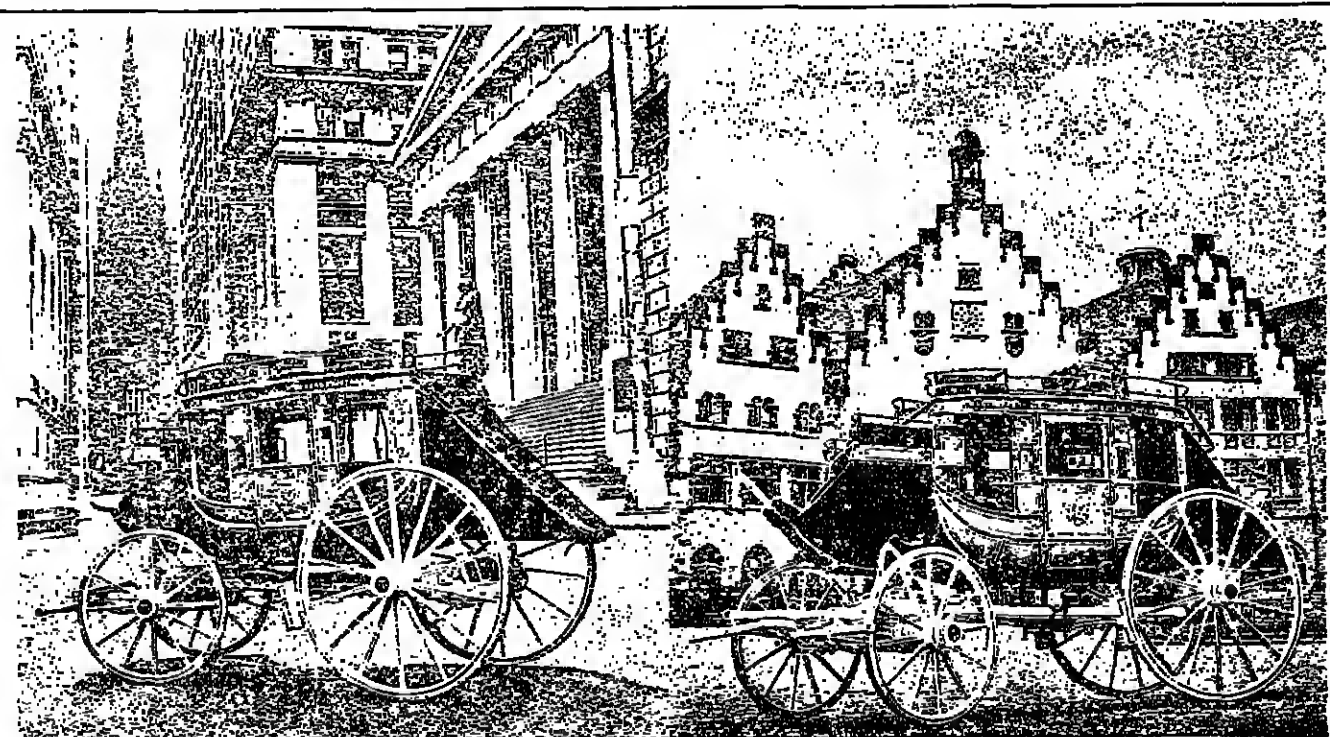
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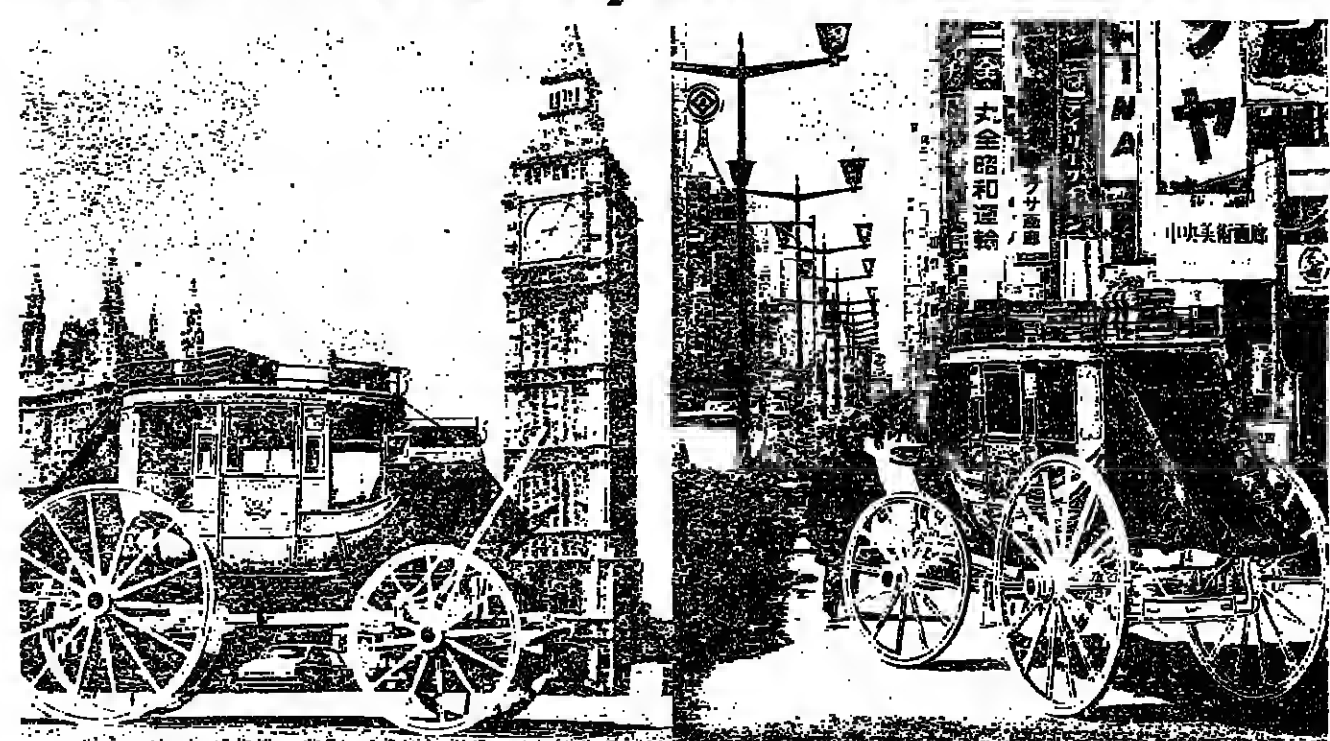
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

Page 1

Some Nations Urged to Act On Inflation

Or See Parity Changes, German Bank Warns

FRANKFURT, June 18 (Reuters).—West Germany's central bank today urged countries running large balance-of-payments deficits to come to grips with inflation or face unavoidable changes in currency parities.

A bank report said annual price rises in many of Germany's major trading partners are at least double the rate in the federal republic, now around 7 percent.

Financial aid by strong economies would only delay a solution to the problem, the report added.

Surplus Rises

The bank said Germany's current surplus with the other countries in the European joint currency float—the Benelux countries and Scandinavia—rose to 2.8 billion deutsche marks in the first four months of this year, compared with 500 million DM in the same period of 1973.

Its surplus with Italy rose tenfold to 2 billion DM in the first four months of this year. With France, it tripled to 2.7 billion DM.

Its deficit against states belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) rose to 4.8 billion DM in the first four months of this year from 1.1 billion DM in the same period of 1973.

The Bundesbank also reported that Germany's real gross national product was 1.5 percent higher in the first 1974 quarter than a year before, although this increase was due solely to exports.

Real domestic sales by volume were slightly lower than in the same 1973 period, and this shows the relatively short time it has taken Germany to meet increased imported raw materials costs by exports, the consequences for individual firms or industry sectors which cannot switch to export sales are considerable, the bank said.

Wages have risen much faster than productivity, contributing to a considerable rise in costs. Preliminary figures show slightly more than half of the 9 percent annual rise in prices for the first quarter was due to domestic cost increases, with the remainder due to dearer imported goods, the bank said.

Ford Stops Work At Three Plants

DEARBORN, Mich., June 18 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. announced today that it will suspend production at three more of its North American assembly plants tomorrow, because of a shortage of parts supplies resulting from a strike at the company's Chicago stamping plant.

Ford has already suspended production at six other assembly plants because of the week-long strike at the Chicago facility.

Ford said the new temporary closings will occur at the Atlanta, Georgia and Lorain, Ohio, assembly plants and the Michigan truck plant at Wayne, Michigan, and will affect 8,900 workers.

Japan Won't Establish 'Target Zone' for Yen

TOKYO, June 18 (AP-DJ).—Japan does not plan to establish a "target zone" for the floating yen under interim international monetary rules adopted by the Committee of Twenty finance ministers at their mid-June meeting in Washington, Koichi Inamura, vice-minister of finance

for international affairs, said today.

Answering questions at a luncheon meeting of a private economic society, Mr. Inamura said Japan does not consider it necessary to take such a step now.

Under guidelines for the management of floating currencies published Friday by the International Monetary Fund, provision was made for member countries to move floating exchange rates "within or close to some target zone of rates." The country concerned would be required to consult with the fund "about this target and its adoption to changing circumstances."

Japan, which has long favored fixed rather than floating rates, might have been considered a likely candidate to establish a parity zone for the yen. In recent months, however, the yen has remained steady against the dollar—between 275 and 280 yen to the dollar—without any significant direct intervention by authorities in foreign exchange markets.

Bankers attribute the yen's stability to a brisk export expansion that has nearly kept up with import payments. The remaining gap in supply and demand has been plugged by capital imports of various sorts, such as bank loans from foreign institutions to Japanese companies.

To date, Japan's massive overall payments deficit has been financed by borrowing short-term dollars abroad, an operation that bypasses, at least as long as these loans can be rolled over, the Tokyo foreign exchange market. Thus, the overall payments deficit has not exerted much direct downward pressure on the yen's exchange rate.

This situation has proven highly satisfactory to the Finance Ministry. Authorities are not anxious to see the yen decline in value, as that would contribute to inflation by making imports, such as crude oil, more expensive for domestic buyers. They are not anxious to see it rise much either, as that might discourage exports.

Mr. Inamura said that, whose problems are far worse than those of Japan, "has somehow reached its limit" in foreign borrowing, unless perhaps it uses its gold holdings as collateral.

"Maybe we (Japan) will encounter a credit crisis in the future. We don't know yet," Mr. Inamura remarked. So far, he said, Japan's massive Eurodollar borrowing operations have been carried out smoothly.

Bankers have recently noted evidence of a slight decline in Japan's credit standing overseas, however. They report that many Japanese banks are being forced to pay small premiums over previous rates in cases of new Eurodollar borrowings.

So far, the problem is not severe enough to be a serious cause of concern. But a further decline in Japan's credit standing can probably only be avoided by visible signs of improvement in the country's balance of payments.

The Finance Ministry recently professed to see such signs in the provisional totals for May published last Friday. But this was only on the basis of analyzing seasonally-adjusted trade totals. The unadjusted figures showed neither an improvement nor a significant deterioration from the adverse levels of preceding months.

U.S. Suggests Conditions on Oil Pooling

Supplies Wouldn't Go To Profligate Nations

BRUSSELS, June 18 (NYT).—The United States has proposed that plans to pool emergency oil supplies among the 12 nations of the Washington energy coordination group should be linked to efforts by the countries to conserve energy and maintain large oil stocks against crises.

The idea was presented during a two-day meeting of the energy group which ended here today.

The United States, whose vast domestic oil reserves would be committed to such an oil-sharing system, believes that nations which do not make a serious effort to avoid shortages should have less right to pooled supplies in a crisis than those that do take precautions.

Participants in the energy group, which was set up during the February Washington conference, are the United States, Japan, Canada, Norway, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany.

France did not join the group when it was formed since it feared such coordination might be considered a common consumers' front by the oil producers.

Reviews Boycott

But informed sources at the conference said bilateral contacts between certain members and France showed that the French might be reconsidering their boycott of the group.

The American note on oil sharing, which was presented this week, did not set concrete objectives for energy-saving efforts or the desirable level of stockpiling.

U.S. officials said their main objective now is to have the principle of linkage between oil sharing and crisis-preventing measures accepted by the group. After that, decisions on objectives could be made.

The group today created a special working party which will examine the U.S. proposal and also a report on the same subject worked out in the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

It will make concrete proposals based on the reports at the next group meeting, July 8 and 9 in Brussels.

Technical Details

A European source said the OECD report dealt with technical details and did not contain the linkage idea which the United States is seeking.

The source said that the Europeans were a bit surprised by the strong political engagement which the United States was demanding on the matter, but he predicted that the group would find a solution along the U.S. lines.

The group also received a report from a working party on multinational oil companies which suggests that the 12 nations make an agreement under which the oil companies would have to furnish more information to the national governments about their operations.

Texton Deal Is Detailed

BURBANK, Calif., June 18 (AP-DJ).—Lockheed Aircraft issued a letter to shareholders today confirming the basic terms of its agreement with Texton for increasing Lockheed's equity capital and restructuring its debt.

Under the agreement, Lockheed said, Texton will buy 12 million shares of new Lockheed common stock at \$5 a share and 250,000 shares of new Lockheed preferred stock at \$100 a share for a total Texton investment in new Lockheed shares of \$65 million.

Lockheed said it will sell an additional 3 million shares of new common at \$5 a share via a rights offering to shareholders.



Alan Greenspan

N.Y. Expert As U.S. Aide?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—New York business economist Alan Greenspan has been offered the chairmanship of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors to succeed Herbert Stein who plans to leave at the end of August for a post at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Greenspan, 48, is head of Townsend-Greenspan, a consulting firm with many prominent industrial clients.

He was offered the post two months ago and turned it down. But in recent weeks, the bid has been renewed, and he has been importuned by many economists, including Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns—to reconsider.

Chances are about even that he will accept.

Mr. Greenspan is considered very able and very conservative. "I respect his ability and integrity," said one Democratic economist, "He is a first-class professional, and I'd rather argue with him and CEA member, Willy Feltner than any other economist I know."

Mr. Greenspan, who believes in tight fiscal and monetary discipline to attack inflation, would not cause any marked change of policy in the Nixon administration.

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Lockheed said it will sell an additional 3 million shares of new common at \$5 a share via a rights offering to shareholders.

The Texton transaction is dependent upon a restructuring of debt, which calls for lending banks to convert \$275 million of present Lockheed bank debt into 275 million shares of new Lockheed preferred stock at \$100 a share and to make available to Lockheed credit lines totaling \$275 million.

Lockheed's banks will make \$275 million in credit available at a 4 percent annual interest rate until Sept. 30, 1976, and thereafter at prime rate plus 1.2 percent.

Lockheed estimated that the writeoff of certain nonrecurring costs related to the L-1011 program, which is a part of the recapitalization plan, would be about \$200 million net after providing for anticipated tax benefits.

The conditions of the agreement include Texton participation in management, firm orders for 130 L-1011s, release of the U.S. government loan guarantee on terms mutually acceptable to Lockheed, Texton and the Lockheed banks, and indications of continued support from Rolls Royce, including assurances with respect to funding production of a larger engine.

U.S. Gold-Own Bill Advances

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The House Banking Committee today passed a bill to allow American citizens to own gold.

The bill, H.R. 1080, was passed by a vote of 215 to 197.

The bill would allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold coins, gold bars, or gold certificates.

The bill also would allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold jewelry.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold bullion.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold dust.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold ore.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold concentrates.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold slag.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold dross.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold scrap.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold waste.

The bill would also allow U.S. citizens to own gold in the form of gold refuse.

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measure, proposed in Italy, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr. Simon said that once the gold ban was lifted the United States would sell some of its official gold stocks to meet all or part of the resultant domestic demand for the metal "because there are obvious balance of payments consequences."

He acknowledged that lifting the ban at the right time would provide an anti-inflationary bias "in that the measure would provide a form of forced saving which tends to reduce demand."

Turning to the question of phasing gold out of the monetary system, Mr. Simon said the United

States held confidential discussions on the issue with financial ministers last week in Washington.

However, he stated that there is as yet no agreement on how the IMF's articles of agreement relating to gold should be amended.

Concerning inflation, Mr. Simon forecast that inflation in the United States—now running at an annual rate of 12 percent—would slow to about 7.5 percent by the end of the year and continue to fall.

But he expressed concern over wage increases and stressed the need for reasonable settlements as part of the effort to curb inflation.

Big Board Prices Decline As Turnover Edges Lower

NEW YORK, June 18 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange prices ended slightly lower on light volume in a dull session today.

Most analysts attributed the lack of investor interest to the apparent change in the interest rate situation over the past few days.

Whereas last week Wall Street was disappointed that other large banks had not followed First National City Bank in cutting the prime rate, there now is concern that the key rate may move back up again over the very short term.

Banking analysts cautioned yesterday that the formula-based commercial paper rate—by which Citibank sets its prime rate—could prompt the bank to raise its prime to 11 1/2 percent Friday from the present 11 1/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average

fell 2.87 to 820.26 while the NSE common stock index lost around 0.24 to 47.08 late in the session.

Declines led advances by better than a two-to-one margin.

Turnover was 10.11 million shares, compared with 9.68 million shares yesterday.

Among the day's volume leaders down a point or more were Eastman Kodak, off 2 3/8 to 110 3/4, and McDonald's 2 5/8 to 59 1/8.

IBM sagged 2 3/4 to 216, Burroughs 2 3/8 to 104 5/8, Williams 1 to 57 1/2, and Honeywell 1 3/4 to 59 7/8.

Great Western Financial surrendered 1 7/8 to 16 7/8, with G. D. Searle down 1 1/2 to 12 1/2, Schering Plough 1 5/8 to 70 1/8, and Commercial Solvents 1 3/4 to 34.

Textron, which had been down more than a point at one time, showed a net loss of 1 1/4 to 16 3/4. It said it expects a modest increase in 1974 earnings.

Oils and motors generally lost fractions. Steels were fractionally irregular.

Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.42 to 83.23.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.36 to 79.34.

Company Report

Jim Walter Corp.

"Don't save up the news. Call us when it happens."

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

("A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think.")

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan, U.S., Italy to Develop Jetliner

Japan plans to develop a medium-to-short-range jetliner jointly with the United States and Italy, a major change from an earlier U.S.-Japan plan. The original plan to develop a short-haul jetliner jointly with Boeing had to be modified after Boeing asked for a change "because of changing demands on commercial aircraft since the oil crisis," a Japanese government spokesman said. The proposed aircraft would have a range of 2,800 to 3,700 kilometers (1,800 to 2,400 miles) and a capacity of 200 to 250 passengers. The original plan called for a 150 to 200-seat aircraft with a range of 2,300 kilometers (1,400 miles). Japan is to pay 30 percent of the development costs, Boeing 50 percent and Italy 20 percent. Delivery of production models of the new tri-nation jetliner is hoped to start in 1979.

Japanese Raise Steel Prices

The Japanese government has given the go-ahead to six steel makers to raise steel product prices by an average of 17 percent, or 7,900 yen (\$28) a ton to offset increases in coking coal, iron ore and oil products. The six Japanese steel mills originally asked for an increase of 10,100 yen a ton. Government officials estimate that the 17 percent price hike would raise the wholesale price index about 0.5 percent. The most seriously affected by the higher steel prices are shipbuilders whose costs might be up about 2 percent—followed by car makers, industrial machinery makers and electric appliance manufacturers, they said.

IBM Orders, Shipments Up

New orders for computers, as well as shipments of them, continue to run substantially above year-ago levels, reports Frank Cary, chairman of International Business Machines. These factors and others, including the continuing high rate of outright purchase of large computers by customers, are combining to produce "a very good" second quarter for IBM, he says. IBM executives customarily are reticent about growth rates and reluctant to appraise the future. Thus,

Mr. Cary says he is "cautiously optimistic" about the second half, noting that because of a strong second half in 1973 it will be difficult to maintain the revenue and profit increases of this year's first half. "You won't be able to take first-half growth rates and extrapolate the full year," he warns. He also cautions against using any single indicator in attempting to forecast IBM's future. However, he describes the indicators of IBM's current business in highly favorable terms.

Ciba-Geigy Gets Control of Airwick

More than 3.18 million shares, or more than 91 percent of the outstanding stock of Airwick Industries Inc., a U.S. maker of specialized chemical products, have been tendered to Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm. The tender offer for all 3,477 million outstanding Airwick shares, at \$12.50 a share, was originally due to expire Monday, but has been extended to Friday. If all shares are tendered, the total potential cost of the transaction would be more than \$43 million.

Hitachi Expects Higher Profit

Hitachi expects a 32 percent gain in consolidated net income for the year ended March 31 to just over 70 billion yen (about \$247 million). Sales are expected to exceed 1.6 billion yen—a rise of more than 25 percent. Subsidiaries engaged in production of materials such as Hitachi Metals and Hitachi Cable have earned large profits, a spokesman notes. The electrical equipment and appliance sectors also reported fairly good business.

Paribas Eyes Stein & Roubaix Merger

France's Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and Stein et Roubaix are studying the possible gradual merging of Paribas's property activities with Stein et Roubaix. Paribas currently owns some 5.17 percent in Stein et Roubaix, a holding company. The size of the proposed new grouping would allow it to issue long and medium-term loans on the French and international markets, company officials say.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

-1974- Stocks and Bonds					S&P 500 High Low Last Chgs					-1974- Stocks and Bonds					S&P 500 High Low Last Chgs					-1974- Stocks and Bonds					S&P 500 High Low Last Chgs				
High	Low	Div	In	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	High	Low	Div	In	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	High	Low	Div	In	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs
107	6 1/2					107	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	107	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	107	10 1/2	107	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	107	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	107	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	107	
108	1 1/2					108	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	108	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	108	1 1/2	108	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	108	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	108	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	108	
109	1 1/2					109	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	109	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	109	1 1/2	109	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	109	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	109	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	109	
110	1 1/2					110	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	110	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	110	1 1/2	110	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	110	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	110	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	110	
111	1 1/2					111	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	111	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	111	1 1/2	111	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	111	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	111	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	111	
112	1 1/2					112	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	112	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	112	1 1/2	112	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	112	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	112	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	112	
113	1 1/2					113	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	113	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	113	1 1/2	113	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	113	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	113	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	113	
114	1 1/2					114	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	114	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	114	1 1/2	114	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	114	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	114	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	114	
115	1 1/2					115	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	115	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	115	1 1/2	115	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	115	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	115	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	115	
116	1 1/2					116	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	116	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	116	1 1/2	116	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	116	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	116	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	116	
117	1 1/2					117	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	117	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	117	1 1/2	117	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	117	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	117	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	117	
118	1 1/2					118	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	118	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	118	1 1/2	118	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	118	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	118	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	118	
119	1 1/2					119	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	119	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	119	1 1/2	119	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	119	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	119	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	119	
120	1 1/2					120	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	120	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	120	1 1/2	120	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	120	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	120	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	120	
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122	1 1/2					122	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	122	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	122	1 1/2	122	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	122	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	122	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	122	
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124	1 1/2					124	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	124	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	124	1 1/2	124	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	124	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	124	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	124	
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126	1 1/2					126	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	126	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	126	1 1/2	126	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	126	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	126	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	126	
127	1 1/2					127	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	127	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	127	1 1/2	127	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	127	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	127	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	127	
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129	1 1/2					129	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	129	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	129	1 1/2	129	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	129	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	129	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	129	
130	1 1/2					130	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	130	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	130	1 1/2	130	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	130	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	130	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	130	
131	1 1/2					131	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	131	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	131	1 1/2	131	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	131	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	131	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	131	
132	1 1/2					132	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	132	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	132	1 1/2	132	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	132	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	132	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	132	
133	1 1/2					133	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	133	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	133	1 1/2	133	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	133	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	133	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	133	
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137	1 1/2					137	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	137	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	137	1 1/2	137	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	137	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	137	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	137	
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146	1 1/2					146	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	146	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	146	1 1/2	146	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	146	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	146	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	146	
147	1 1/2					147	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	147	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	147	1 1/2	147	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	147	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	147	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	147	
148	1 1/2					148	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	148	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	148	1 1/2	148	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	148	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	148	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	148	
149	1 1/2					149	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	149	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	149	1 1/2	149	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	149	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	149	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	149	
150	1 1/2					150	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	150	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	150	1 1/2	150	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	150	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	150	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	150	
151	1 1/2					151	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	151	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	151	1 1/2	151	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	151	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	151	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	151	
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153	1 1/2					153	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	153	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	153	1 1/2	153	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	153	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	153	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	153	
154	1 1/2					154																							

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND SHAREHOLDERS
FROM THE COURT APPOINTED LIQUIDATORS**

The obligation of the liquidators is to protect the remaining assets and convert them to cash to determine the identity of all creditors and to disclose and the proper amount of the claimant's claim, inventory and other assets to make payment to them.

IIT Fund Georges Baden
 Jacques Delvaux
 Ernest Lecut
 Jean-Pierre M...
 ...

13 Blvd de la Foire,
Luxembourg

Venture Fund (Internationaal)
N.V. Jacob A. Schutlanip 10 kerkstraat.
C.G. Herind Willemstad, Curaçao
(geïmponeerd te zijn met de andere schuldes)

Transglobal Financial The Clarkson Group, Limited

the final realisable value of an investment in a related Company shall be determined on the basis of the information available to the Company at the time of the liquidation of the investee company.

as possible to verify the information. If you are unable to obtain the information, please indicate the source of the Basic Information.

individual requests for information from the company's shareholders concerning environmental issues.

Japan 1.68e	57	71	67	7	19	272	191	MCA Inc	20	7	13	257	25	25	11
						14	11	McCon	92	3	10	11	11	11	

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

KaneMill	16	3	2	13	13	13	—	18	86	71%	MERCK	1.40	31	230	80%	62	62	—	130	71%	Griffin	1.20	6	56	71%	347	35
KCFyPL	2.20	8	38	21	4	21	4	17	151	10%	MerrLyn	.56	10	346	191	9	10	—	42	33%	OrisElv	2.20	6	12	35%	347	35
KPL	04.50		260	51	51	51			437	15%	MesaPet	.05	13	75	10	18	18	—	241	16%	OutMar	1.20	5	7	18%	181	181

KanPLI	1.52	7	0	17	16 ² a	16 ² a	1a	98	74.1	MeE	pr3.32	2.00	20.7	76	76	1.5
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Part 1: Electric Components

ii 15 105/83 1-1 1 3336

Price 102% and accrued interest

This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is

from only such of the undersigned and other dealers as may, in full, offer these securities in such State.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. Inc.
 30 WALLACE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001

INCORPORATED
SALOMON BROTHERS

DREXEL BURNHAM & CO.
INCORPORATED

DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENNETTE
SECURITIES CORPORATION

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. INC. WEEDEN & CO.

STONE & YOUNGBERG SUTRO & CO. HOOPER & SCHLEY, CAMERON & CO.

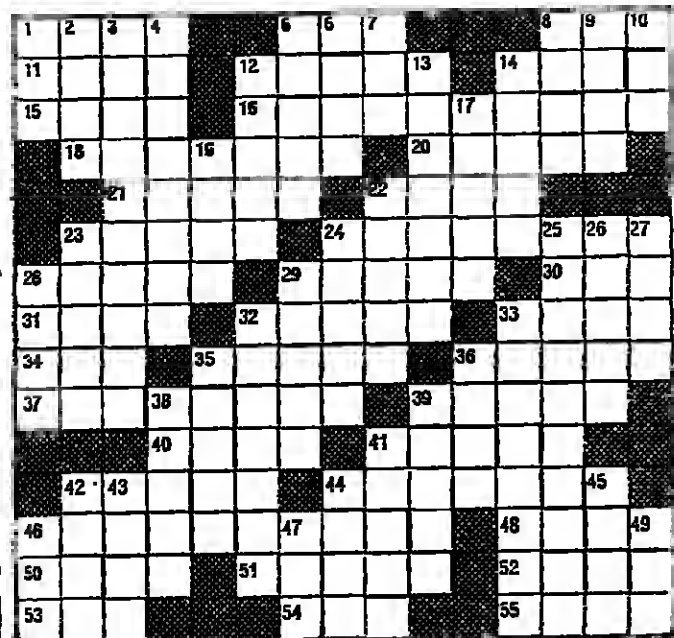
McMASTER HUTCHINSON & CO. THOMAS & COMPANY, INC. CUNNINGHAM, SCHMERTZ & CO., INC.

...the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, and that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies.

CROSSWORD

-By Will Weng

ACROSS		40 Ben ———	14 Deep blue sea's partner
1	Behold, to Cicero	41 Jumped Williams	17 Bulgarian capital
5	— culpa	42 Asian palm	19 Ceremony
8	Youth org.	44 gile	22 Pub game
11	Bird	45 Obstruction	23 Singer Bobby
12	Ways' partner	48 Across Miles	24 Disclosed
14	Olive ———	50 Ending with old or young	25 U. S. bonds, e.g.
15	Common contraction	51 Mammoth et al.	26 Outerwear
16	Kipling observation	52 Arthurian lady	27 Green Gables girl
18	Repeat	53 Ibsen character	28 Goldberg
20	Takes pleasure in	54 Miss Charisse	29 Styles
21	Indigos	55 Ways: Abbr.	32 Heavenly
22	Challenge	DOWN	
23	Little song	1 Whitney	33 Traveler's break
24	Early church building	2 "—— fan Tutte"	35 ——— to the teeth
28	Indian V.I.P.	3 Inclusive	36 "Woe is me!"
29	Actress Schell	4 Alliances	38 Western movie
30	—— sequitur	5 Veal and beef	39 Suffixes for gab and slug
31	Author Leon	6 Informality	41 Like some writing paper
32	Blood vessel	7 Red or black	42 N.Y.C. subway line
35	Caucasian native	8 Burnian hillside	43 Feeding piece
36	Storage place	9 Beckstalt	44 Tax
38	Alpaca's home	10 German composer	45 Lake
39	Téte ———	12 Like a certain mouth	46 "A rose ———"
37	Gluttonized	13 Twilled cloth used for linings	47 Apple, for short
39	Showy thing		49 Come-ons of a sort



WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALBANY.....	1	Unavailable	
AMSTERDAM.....	14	37	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	21	34	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	27	24	Cloudy
BARCELONA.....	27	81	Fair
BELGRADE.....	25	71	Fair
BERLIN.....	19	46	Kale
BRUSSELS.....	16	81	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	20	14	Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	28	14	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	20	36	Overcast
COPENHAGEN.....	21	29	Cloudy
DALLAS.....	27	27	Unavailable
DUBLIN.....	13	25	Overcast
EDINBURGH.....	13	35	Cloudy
GLASGOW.....	29	14	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	16	31	Overcast
GENEVA.....	16	39	Cloudy
HENRIK.....	24	34	Cloudy
HONGKONG.....	29	29	Fair
LA PALMAS.....	26	29	Cloudy
LISBON.....	22	32	Cloudy
LONDON.....	26	26	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES.....	29	96	Sunny
MADRID.....	26	29	Fair
MOSCOW.....	23	77	Fair
MONTREAL.....	19	16	Cloudy
MUNICH.....	16	81	Storm
NEW YORK.....	23	77	Sunny
OSAKA.....	23	23	Cloudy
PARIS.....	23	72	Cloudy
Peking.....	17	35	Cloudy
PRINCETON.....	26	36	Shower
ROME.....	22	72	Cloudy
SOEPA.....	22	23	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM.....	19	14	Cloudy
TEHRAN.....	19	14	Fair
TEL AVIV.....	32	39	Fair
TOKYO.....	18	66	Shower
VIENNA.....	24	25	Cloudy
WARSAW.....	21	24	Cloudy
WASHINGTON.....	26	26	Cloudy
ZURICH.....	16	39	Overcast

(London's readings: U.S. Cent. and
at 7000 GMT, others at 1500 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: *daily*—daily; *tw-weekly*—twice weekly; *reg.*—regularly; *irr.*—irregularly.

[illegible]

PEANUTS



**B.
C.**



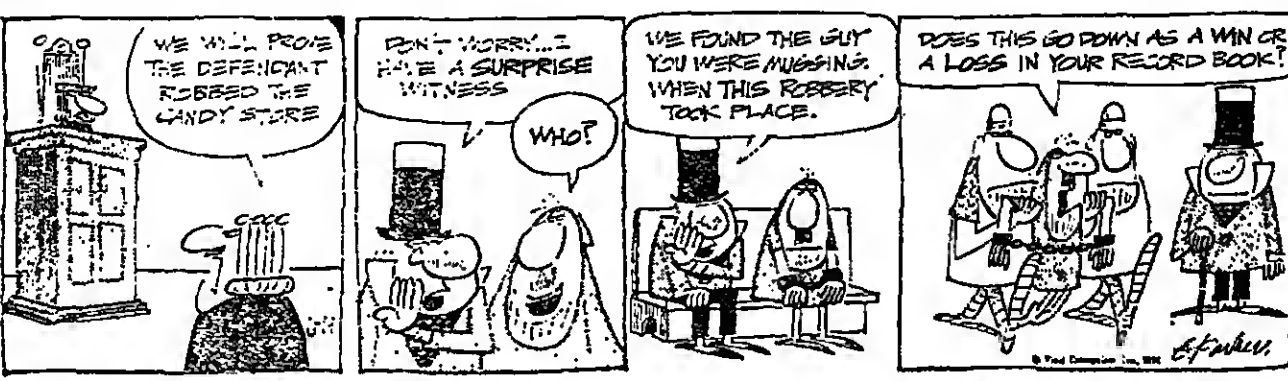
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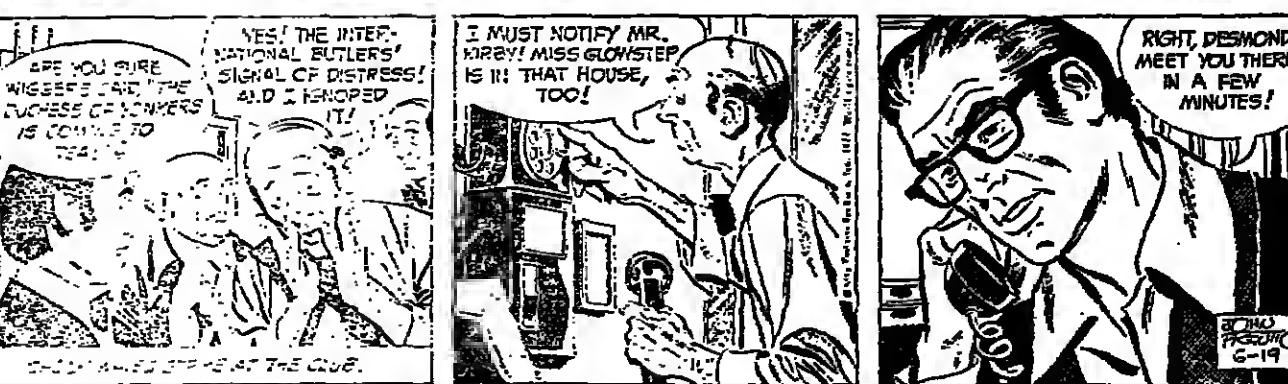


**REX
MORGAN
M.
D.**



**R
I
P

K
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Y**



DENNIS THE MENACE



"WELL, IF THAT'S TRUE, HOW COME HE DOES THE GROWING AND I GET ALL THE PAINS?"

BOOKS.

EINSTEIN AND THE GENERATIONS OF SCIENCE

By Lewis Feuer. Illustrated. Basic Books. 374 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALBERT EINSTEIN developed his theory of relativity because he was a lonely, late-developing academic outcast with only a few peers on whom he could try out his ideas. Ernst Mach denied the existence of atoms because he wished unconsciously to overthrow the male

principle for the female. Ludwig Boltzmann committed suicide because he couldn't bear to be isolated from the generation that rebelled against the groundwork of his second law of thermodynamics. And Niels Bohr arrived at his theory of complementarity because he was secure in the Kierkegaardian tradition that had begun with a rebellion against determinism. Here, in slightly oversimplified form, is a list of the perceptive insights yielded by Lewis Feuer's sociological study, "Einstein and the Generations of Science"—whose thesis holds that "the greatest scientists in our century have had the character of generational revolutionaries; their bursts of scientific creative-

energies were symbiotic with generational movements in their contemporaneous social and political worlds."

And if Prof. Fester makes it hard for us to resist the truth of these insights and the cogency of the thesis from which he derives them, he makes it even harder for us not to marvel at the intellectual history he has written. From his subtle but lucid explication of this century's generational dynamics there emerges a portrait of recent developments in theoretical physics as vivid and schematic as any periodical table. From the reaches of the individual physicist's drama, as scintillating as a 'superior novel of ideas.

What's going on? And where does it go wrong? A number of possibilities occurred to me as I read along. Prof. Fester labors too obvious and repeats himself because his material is disorganized and it's disorganized because at least two of the book's four sections were originally written as independent papers. He gropes for pretentious complexities because he wishes to dress up sociology as a science as precise and lawful as the theoretical physics he is examining. He pushes his thesis beyond the point where the reader cares about it because (1) he is trying to prove to a readership of Marxist sociologists he alone has in mind that there is at least one

And as I read Prof. Feuer's thought that he seemed much more interested in history in recent years. This is that ideas, historical events and personalities are best not described by themselves in a vacuum; the most interesting treatments of each subject seem to occur in narratives that relate them to one another. (See Allan Janik's and Stephen Toulmin's "Wittgenstein's Vienna" for another good illustration of this.) Or perhaps all I'm saying is that Prof. Feuer's generational theory makes for a strong principle of organization—one of several possible perspectives from which one can usefully view the century's

greatest scientific developments. Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

U.S. Musicians Get \$6.9 Million In Grant Funds

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Grants totaling \$6.98 million to symphony orchestras and related organizations throughout the country have been made by the National Endowment for the Arts in this fiscal year.

Many of the awards were previously announced on an individual basis. Chairman Nancie Hanks, in announcing the total amount Sunday, said \$5.56 million was from federal funds and \$1.42 million from private sources.

The endowment increased its basic grants to major orchestras from \$100,000 to \$140,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30. The agency said 45 percent of all the orchestra grants were for youth-related programs.

The endowment estimates the its grants directly helped some 10,000 musicians.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscot

One of the most dramatic deals from the final of the Felsinger Knockout Team title in New York recently emphasized the importance of intermediate cards when making a pre-emptive bid. The bidding was as follows: South in hearts conformed to the book requirements: a strong six-card suit and not much side strength. However, the spot cards were as poor as they could be, a matter that came forcibly to South's attention when East made a reopening double and West passed for penalties.

East and West found a good defense. Diamonds were led and continued, and South refused to ruff, discarding both his clubs while West discarded spades. East then led a club, and South ruffed and led a low trump. This was an error as it turned out, for a spade lead would have allowed him to build up a trick in that suit and set the queen.

West won on the heart lead with the ten and returned the queen. South ducked, but took the king when West persevered with the jack. Now South led a spade, but it was too late. East took the queen and ace of spades and led his last diamond. South had ace-five of hearts and the spade king, but could make only one trick in the face of West's eight-seven of hearts and the club ace. The

One spade can then be ruffed with dummy's remaining trump.

NORTH
♠ 754
♥ 86
♦ 10863
♣ Q94

WEST EAST
♠ 1083 ♠ AQ5
♥ QJ1087 ♥ —
♦ 932 ♦ AKQ74
♣ A108 ♣ KJ763

SOUTH (D)
♠ K92
♥ AK432
♦ Q87
♣ 322

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	Pass	DBL
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond five.

[illegible]

Frazier Stops Quarry in 5; Foster Draws

Quick Start by Ex-Champ

By James Tate

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI)—Frazier came out smoking right and left hands and Jerry Quarry had to put out the fire. With a burst of fury fueled by a desire to prove his championship fiber, Frazier pummeled the Californian into submission at 1 minute 37 seconds in the fifth round.

It was an act of mercy that Louis performed in ending the scheduled 12-round bout at Madison Square Garden. The fans screaming "Stop the fight" even Frazier shouted to Louis, his first major bout as a referee.

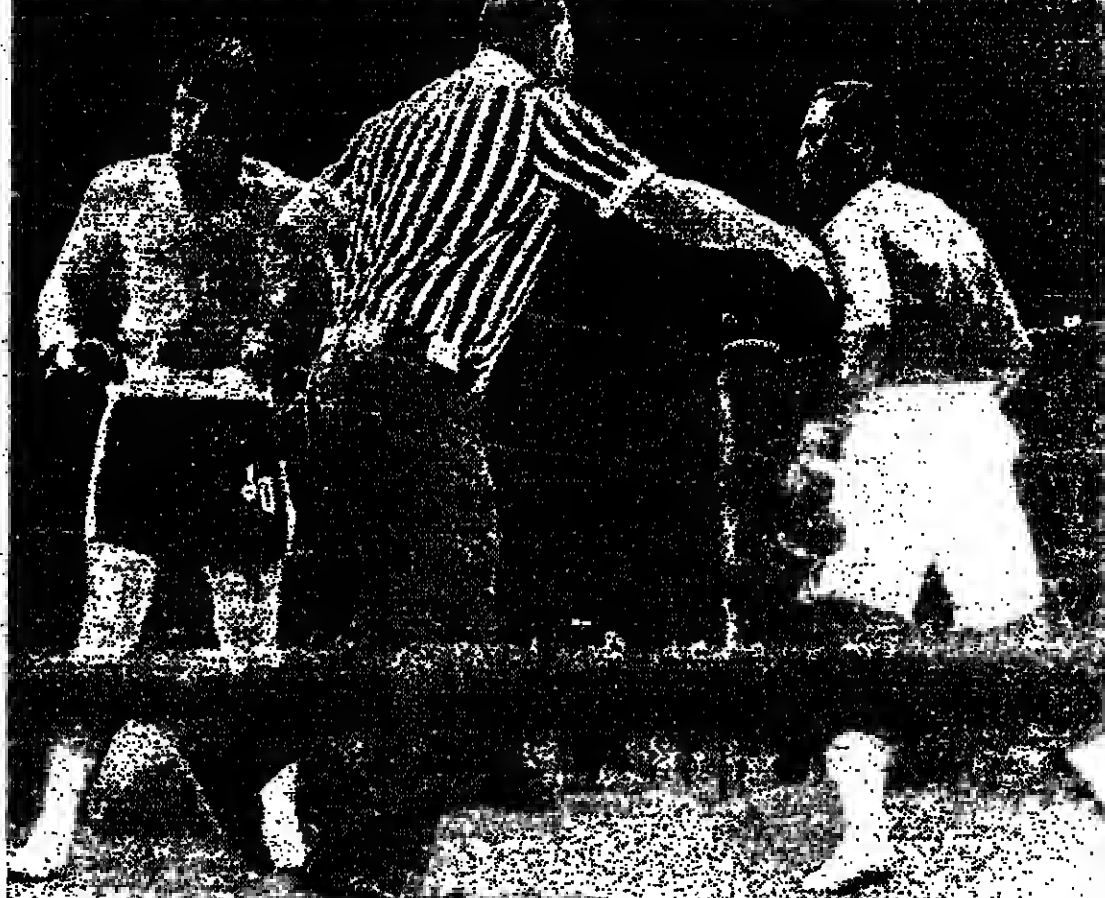
It's out. What're you gonna do? Frazier was, indeed, cut. A gash on his right eye spilled blood on the floor. Frazier, who was bleeding from a cut inside his ear, tried to fight on, knowing that a defeat would cost him a chance to fight for the world heavyweight title.

But chance will fall instead of the fight. Philadelphia, Pa., who won the \$400,000 prize, wanted him for the fight, but he won the right to face the champion Muhammad Ali in September in Zaire, Africa.

It was among the 14,811 fans who saw the Frazier-Quarry fight, the old Frazier demolish new Quarry. At 212 pounds, Frazier was the cool, calculating, who had won 30 of his 35 fights, 23 by knockout. Quarry, who had won 25 of his 35 fights, 15 by knockout, was less than the seven rounds old in 1969.

Only one of the three judges who scored the fight gave Quarry a win. He was Artie Alda, who scored 1-1 for Frazier against unanimity of Louis and Jack. Quarry never saw the "Quarry" materialize.

Madison Square Garden crowd had paid \$10 to see whether Quarry,



CALLING AN END—Referee Joe Louis steps in during the fifth round to save further punishment to the battered Jerry Quarry, left, as Joe Frazier stands ready for action.

who weighed 197 1/2, could emerge from a broken marriage and shift in managers to solve the left-hook attack that once had carried Frazier to the championship.

The answer came quickly. Frazier shot from his corner like a jet-propelled steamroller and forced Quarry to the ropes. Philadelphia Joe was content to absorb punishing thrusts to his body for the opportunity to wing away at Quarry's head.

Quarry sent Frazier spinning in pain with a low blow in the opening round, and the former champion was incensed. "I'm gonna kill you," he muttered to Quarry.

Frazier's left hooks came faster and harder now and he was to say later that "I packed more into my punches."

This became even more evident in the third and fourth rounds as Quarry's 8-ounce gloves scored little more than an occasional hard blow and even these were brushed away like annoying mosquitoes.

By the end of the fourth round, Quarry was groggy and sank to his knees in his corner. Louis began clapping off the count like a reluctant theatergoer but seemed confused about what was happening. Quarry got up at five. Quarry tried in the fifth round

but he had nothing left. Frazier pounded him at will until his left hook left the Californian dazed and left Louis with no alternative but to stop the massacre.

As Quarry received 15 stitches in his dressing room, Frazier had only kind words for his defeated foe. He didn't really want to kill Quarry, Joe explained, but only hurried the threat in the heat of battle.

The fans seemed satisfied that they had received their money's worth and sat back to watch the Bob Foster-Jorge Arum draw on the closed-circuit television screen in the Garden.

Retains Title With Verdict

From Wire Dispatches

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 18.—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster held on to his title last night when his battle against Argentine challenger Jorge Arum was scored a draw.

Foster, 35, a sheriff's sergeant here, needed all his ring savvy to keep the left-hooking Argentine on even terms.

Referee Jimmy Cleary scored the fight 145-142 for the 28-year-old challenger despite taking one point away from Arumada for a low blow in the 10th round. Judge Tim Kleiber said it was Foster 145-142. Judge Stan Gallup scored it 144-144.

A crowd of 11,000 watched the 15-round title fight in the University of New Mexico arena. It came as the second part of a national closed-circuit television program which saw Joe Frazier stop Jerry Quarry in the fifth round in New York.

The rugged Arumada showed his battle plan early. He bulled in with swinging left hooks which scored repeatedly despite Foster's five-inch reach advantage.

Foster's stinging jab bloodied the challenger's nose in the second round and by the end of the right Arumada had lumps above and below his left eye.

There were no knockdowns although the champion slipped to the canvas in the 14th.

In the last minute of the 10th round, Arumada landed a low blow on Foster with a left hook.

Referee Cleary gave Foster a minute to recuperate and connected one point from Arumada on each of the cards.

Foster hit Arumada for the 11th. It brought a complaint from the Argentine but not penalty.

In the 15th, Foster charged and caught Arumada's chin with a right uppercut, rocking the challenger. The champs trainers screamed from the corner. "More, more, more."

But Arumada came back with a hard shot to Foster's head to drive the champion against the ropes.

As the final bell sounded, Arumada danced to his corner saving his hands and an Argentine flag.

Under boxing rules, a champion retains his title with a draw. It was Foster's 14th successful defense, but his first draw in a career dating back to 1961. His overall won-lost-drawn record is 51-8-1.

Foster said he would next fight England's John Conteh in London on Sept. 10.

American Fighter Never Has Enough

TORONTO, June 18 (UPI)—Commonwealth and Canadian welterweight champion Clyde Gray knocked down Gil King three times in the fourth round and the referee stopped the bout at Maple Leaf Gardens last night.

After referee Harry Davis announced his decision, King, an American, rushed Gray and tried to push him through the ropes. Police were forced to step into the ring to separate the two fighters.

KNEE BENDS—Australia's Lothar Kurbjuweit, left, kicks ball past West Germany's Bernd Cullman to break up a scoring threat in first half of game won by West Germany.

Scotland, Brazil Play 0-0 Tie

FRANKFURT, June 18 (UPI)—World soccer champion Brazil today played a second straight 0-0 draw, this time with Scotland in a group play match.

The group play match was a tactical draw.

Yugoslavia leads the group on goal advantage over Scotland, both having scored one goal and tied Brazil.

Brazil is third with two points.

It completes its group play against Zaire Saturday when Yugoslavia meets Scotland. Zaire already is eliminated.

With Brazil almost certain to beat Zaire, the group qualifiers should be decided by the Scotland-Yugoslavia meeting. If all three teams finish level on points, goal difference will decide the top two places.

Today's match, watched by a crowd of 60,000 in the Waldstadion here, was an exciting and tough game. Brazil, champions three times, dominated the first half with fluent attacking which was only countered by a desperate defense by the Scots. But the situation changed completely after the interval with the Scots pushing forward, creating panic in the Brazilian rear guard and making it a busy night for goalkeeper Leao.

The tense struggle produced a series of fouls and Rivelino was booked for an infraction on Billy Bremner in the 38th minute and was almost sent off for a similar tackle on the Scottish captain which earned him an admonishing finger from Dutch referee Arle Van Gemert. On that same play, defender Francisco Marinho got the yellow card for arguing.

Bremner and Rivelino fought a running battle, a leftover of an explosive meeting between the two in Rio during the "Little World Cup" two years ago.

Bremner, at 5 feet 5 inches the smallest man on the field, was a giant in the game, breaking up Brazilian attacks with his tigher tackling and spraying passes in all directions to lead a counter-offensive.

Brazil had no one to match Bremner's fire but they had a stout-hearted defender in Marinho, who stood firm when the Brazilian defense broke around him toward the end of the second half.

Ocana Lunch Victim

CARCASSONNE, France, June 18 (AP)—Spanish cycling champion Luis Ocana fell while grabbing his lunch bag during the Tour de l'Aude bicycle race today and severely bruised his right elbow.

Ocana, winner of last year's Tour de France, was taken to Carcassonne Hospital, where physicians found nothing broken but advised him to take two weeks' rest and cancel his participation in this year's Tour de France which starts June 27.

Each team plays the other in its group once and the leading two finishers of each group advance to the second round. It is a two-round tournament. The second-round groups are composed of 11 winners of groups one and three, plus the runners-up of groups two and four, and 12 winners of groups one and three.

In these two groups, each team plays the other three times, the top team of each group goes directly into the final.

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Indians' Gaylord Perry Completes 12th in Row

LEVELAND, June 18 (UPI)—Brookmeyer singled home the winning run for the Indians in the ninth inning last night as Gaylord Perry completed his 12th straight victory as the Cleveland Indians defeated the Chicago Sox, 4-3.

Perry, who scored three times during the game, was safe at first base when he couldn't pick up his slider roller. Duffy, who scored on Brokmeier's sacrifice and scored on Brokmeier's second run-scoring single of the night.

Perry, who has not lost a game in losing the opening game of a season on April 6, struck out 10 to give him a career total of 2,170, good for 19th place on the all-time strikeout list.

Brokmeier, who hit his 10th straight home run, was tagged for five hits as he led the Indians to the 12th win in 15 starts.

Tuesday

reisleben Helpsadres Top Cubs

CHICAGO, June 18 (UPI)—A Diego rookie Dave Freisleben gave up eight walks but took out seven in 7 2/3 innings as the Padres defeated the Chicago Cubs, 4-4, for the fourth time in five games this season.

Freisleben, now 6-2, contributed a second-inning single that led to a run and triggered a three-run homer by Jim Fregosi. Freisleben, who hit his 10th straight home run, was tagged for five hits as he led the Indians to the 12th win in 15 starts.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Oaks 29 22 .568 0
Tigers 28 23 .551 1
Yankees 27 24 .529 2
Reds 26 25 .510 3
Astros 25 26 .490 4

Western Division
W L Pct GB
Astros 25 26 .490 0
Tigers 28 23 .551 1
Yankees 27 24 .529 2
Reds 26 25 .510 3
Oaks 29 22 .568 4

Monday's Results
Astros 1, Yankees 3
Tigers 4, Yankees 3
Reds 1, Yankees 1
Oaks 2, Yankees 2

Tuesday's Games
Anas. City at Milwaukee, 2
(Other games not scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct GB
Phillies 29 22 .568 0
Pirates 28 23 .551 1
Braves 27 24 .529 2
Reds 26 25 .510 3
Astros 25 26 .490 4

Western Division
W L Pct GB
Astros 25 26 .490 0
Tigers 28 23 .551 1
Yankees 27 24 .529 2
Reds 26 25 .510 3
Oaks 29 22 .568 4

Monday's Results
Anas. City at Milwaukee, 2
(Other games not scheduled.)

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Monday's Results
Anas. City at Milwaukee, 2
(Other games not scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
Anas. City at Milwaukee, 2
(Other games not scheduled.)

First 3 Finishers Disqualified

Ascot Has a Foul Opening

ASCOT, England, June 18 (AP)—Royal Ascot got off to a confusing start today with the disqualification of the first three finishers in the opening race.

After a close finish in the one-mile Queen Anne Stakes, the stewards held an inquiry and gave the race to the fourth horse, Brook.

Racegoers here said the disqualification of the three placed horses was unprecedented in the top hat and morning-coat occasion regularly attended by royalty.

First at the wire was the apply-named Confusion, with Gloss second, and the 6-4 favorite Royal Prerogative third.

As the leaders came into the last furlong, they repeatedly bumped and bore into each other and other horses.

Newcombe, King Top Seeds

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—John Newcombe of Australia and Billie Jean King of the United States, the defending champions, yesterday were seeded No. 1 for singles in the Wimbledon tennis championship which begins its two-week run next Monday.

Newcombe has won the men's title three times. In 1967, 1970 and 1971. He was unable to play

in 1972 because of a dispute between tennis groups and again last year because of a players' strike.

King has won the women's crown five times. American Chris Evert, winner of the French and Italian titles this year, was seeded No. 2.

Other men's seedings were: No. 3, Bjorn Borg, the Swedish who has captured the Italian and French championships this year, was seeded fifth. Ken Rosewall of Australia, who will be 40 in November, was seeded No. 9.

Other men's seedings were: No. 7, Tom Okker, the Netherlands; No. 10, Alex Metreveli, Soviet Union; No. 12, Manuel Orantes, Spain.

The remainder of the women's seedings are: No. 3, Evonne Goollagong, Australia; No. 4, Rosemary Casals, United States; No. 5, Virginia Wade, Britain; No. 6, Kerry Melville, Australia; No. 7, Nancy Gunter, United States; No. 8, Olga Morozova, Soviet Union.

W. Germans Beat Australia; E. Germans Tied by Chile

Lead Group by 1 Point

By Brian Glanville

HAMBURG, June 18 (UPI)—Before a crowd which whistled at Franz Beckenbauer and invoked his old idol, Uwe Seeler, West Germany had little difficulty in disposing of the courageous but limited Australians, who reached the standard of an honest English Second Division team. The score was 3-0.

The Australians were badly vulnerable to the high center, and though they now and then brought off a promising counter-attack, particularly when they hit the post in the 33rd minute, they could seldom get enough men to the scene of action in time.

That is the secret of modern football. Their most spectacular weapon was the long throw-in of Raymond Richards, while goalie Jack Reilly, Peter Wilson, Manfred Schaefer and the adventurous Colin Curran distinguished themselves on defense.

All in all, however, the green-shirted West Germans were able to frolic in the sunshine. Beckenbauer, Paul Breitner, Uli Hoessgen, often on the right, and Wolfgang Overath doing much as they pleased. The experience may have eased the pain after the Germans' feeble winning display against Chile, but they scarcely looked like World Cup winners. Though they brought on two substitutes, Bernard Holzenbein and Herbert Wimmer, the Germans again left Gunter Netzer on the sidelines.

There was still no attacking bursts from Beckenbauer.

In the 12th minute, Overath, still keeping Netzer out, answered the fans who had whistled when his name was announced. Aus-

tralia, until then, had been defending solidly, but after a movement on the right between Jupp Heynckes and Gerd Mueller, the ball ran loose to the unmarked Overath on the edge of the penalty box. It was a costly indulgence by the Australians, for Overath had time to control the ball, and send his left-footed shot thundering past Reilly, into the top right-hand corner of the goal.

The limitations of Australia's brave defense were shown again when Bert Vogts crossed from the right. The blood and stocky Manfred Schaefer could not jump high enough and the ball cleared him for Gerd Mueller to head it firmly against the cross bar. Another long center from the right, this time Juergen Grabowski was headed strongly by Heynckes but Reilly this time made a resourceful save.

He was fortunate not to be beaten on a couple of occasions by the careless Hoessgen. But Hoessgen atoned for this 11 minutes from half time by going out to that exposed right wing again, leaving his guardian James Mackay standing with a clever feint, and crossing for Cullmann to head past Reilly.

It was clearly his first World Cup goal and he scored it very characteristically after 53 minutes. Holzenbein took a corner from the net. Mueller ran across goal to the near post to meet the ball perfectly and flip with his head.

Australia did have its two moments of glory. Once, a glorious diagonal pass from Attila Abonyi to Douglas Utjesenovic led to a center which almost gave a goal to Ollerton, who, like Abonyi, was a second-half substitute.

Seven minutes from the end, with the West Germans scolding and the crowd whistling, Mackay found Abonyi in the penalty box with a delightfully angled pass. Abonyi placed his shot perfectly wide of Sepp Maier, but it came back tantalizingly from the foot of the post.

British Lions Win

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 18 (AP)—The British Lions Rugby Union team beat a Rhodesian side, 43-6, here today. The tourists scored three goals, three tries, three penalty goals and a drop goal to Rhodesia's two penalty goals.

Today's Games

GROUP THREE

The Netherlands vs. Sweden, at Dortmund.

Bulgaria vs. Uruguay, at Hannover.

GROUP FOUR

Hungary vs. Poland, at Munich.

Argentina vs. Italy, at Stuttgart.

Borg Is Upset On Grass Court

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 18 (Reuters)—Bjorn Borg, who Sunday won the French Open on a clay court was eliminated today on the grass by Milan Holcsek in the opening round of the Nottingham International tennis tournament.

Holcsek, stateless, won, 5-7, 6-3, 12-10 against the 18-year-old Swede who was using this tournament as a warmup for Wimbledon, which starts next week.

Borg said later: "The grass courts made all the difference and some of my shots were tired. However, I can now get away to practice for Wimbledon."

Haitian Banned As a Dope Test Proves Positive

MUNICH, June 18 (UPI)—The International Football Federation (FIFA) today banned Haiti's 3-1 loss to Italy Saturday.

FIFA's anti-doping control, said the drug was a stimulant which is usually used for slumming purposes because it cuts the appetite.

Jean-Joseph, who thus became the first player in a World Cup final to be banned for taking a prohibited drug, said he was taking the pill, prescribed him by his doctor in Haiti, to combat asthma.

Observer

Primer for the Broke

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—This is a telephone. It is not making a sound. See how quiet the telephone is. See how happy it looks.

Why does the telephone look so happy? It looks happy because it is making money without doing any work. It is congratulating itself upon being such a clever machine. It is thinking that this man in whose house it is living will soon be giving it even more money to let it take up room in his house.

Baker

Look at the man. Can you see the strange hand removing money from his pocket? It is very hard to see. You must look very closely. The hand does not belong to the man. It belongs to the telephone. The hand is collecting the money the telephone charges the man for living in his house.

Every year the telephone charges the man \$80 for just sitting there doing nothing. Is this man not dumber than any you have ever seen? He has shelves of books which also sit in his house doing nothing, but he would be very angry if one of the books put its hand in his pocket and removed \$80 for the privilege of taking up house space.

He would choke the book and call it a scoundrel and throw it out of the house, would he not? Indeed he would. Why does he not choke the telephone and throw it out of the house?

If he did that, you see, he would be cut off from the world. He could no longer hear bad news as soon as it happened.

He could no longer be communicated with by people with nothing to communicate. If he became ill, he could not call a doctor who does not make house calls.

The man believes it is worth \$80 a year to enjoy these blessings.

The man is also happy because the telephone cares for so many widows and orphans. He has read the telephone's advertisements and press releases. He has seen the telephone's television commercials.

But what is this? Stand back, everyone! Hold onto your money! The man is going to use the telephone.

Look at the telephone glow with excitement. Do you know why the telephone is excited? The telephone is hoping the man will call somebody across the city line so it can charge him more money.

It is hoping he will call somebody who lives in another city so it can charge him lots more money.

See how dreamy the telephone looks as the man approaches it. It is dreaming of the day when it can charge him tons and tons of more money for talking more than two minutes. It is dreaming of the day when it can charge him truckloads of more money calling someone who lives outside his block.

Oh, see how cross the telephone is. The man is dialing his own long-distance call. The telephone is cross because it will get less money this way. It wants the man to place the call with the operator so it can get lots more money.

The telephone is so cross that it will not complete the call. It huzzes angrily at the man. See him dial again and again. It is no use. He has made the telephone too angry. The telephone is embarrassed about living in the same house with a miser.

Ah, the man has given up. He is turning on his television set. He is watching a splendid commercial. It is telling him about the wonderful service his telephone provides. See the man crying. Do you know why he is crying? Do you think it is because he is reminded of all the widows and orphans his telephone is supporting?

Do not be foolish, dear children. He is crying because the telephone hand in his pocket is becoming bigger and bigger and he is thinking that his telephone is conspiring to ruin his wife and children into widows and orphans before their time.

Will the telephone then take the poor dear under its generous care? Surely it will.

But if it will, why is the telephone winking at the television commercial? Why is the telephone flicking its chops?



Waterloo battle scene which is at the Panorama Museum.

Belgium, Britain, the 2d Battle of Waterloo

By Jan Sjöby

WATERLOO, Belgium, June 18 (UPI)—Belgo-British units, commanded jointly by the 8th Duke of Wellington and Belgian Baron Smeyt d'Oppuers, are in action in Waterloo village—150 years after the battle. They intend to advance south to the Chain road and beyond, but they are not going to fight the French.

"We are here to join them, actually," said Col. Jean Bloch, chief of staff of the Belgian divisions of the recently constituted bi-national Waterloo Committee. "We, from north of the old Chain road front line, are just as anxious as they are to find out exactly what happened around here on that remarkable June 18, 1815."

The Waterloo Committee—known in somewhat more wordy French as the Comité pour les Etudes Historiques de la Bataille de Waterloo—was constituted this spring with 18 charter members, British and Belgian, all distinguished scholars. Paragraph 3 in the Act of Constitution places the head office in the headquarters of the 1st Duke of Wellington, across from the royal chapel and village church on the Chaussée de Bruxelles.

"Our primary aim," said Col. Bloch, "is to restore to the historic site the dignity it deserves. After all, 140,000 men took to the field on that day and some 50,000 stayed for good. It was, we believe, the biggest and bloodiest military engagement ever staged up till that day."

The center of action was at and around Lion Hill, built a decade or so after Napoleon's final defeat, over the site where the Prince of Orange was injured. Gordon of the Highlanders was mortally wounded a few hundred yards down the Chain road and Lord Uxbridge lost his leg to a cannon ball farther down, along the Charleroi road.

The stretch of land below the hill has grown into a gaudy, Tivoli-like collection of bars, cafés and restaurants, with museums and para-documentary movie houses. The paintings of the Panorama Museum are badly in need of restoration.

"Some of the leases of Lion Hill operators are expiring," said Col. Bloch. "We'll fight a new battle of Waterloo and try to take them over."

The Waterloo Committee has varied and ambitious plans: One is historical research, emperored and partly financed by the committee. The view of Waterloo has traditionally been

presented from the south side of the Chain road, with Bonaparte and his marshals as the heroes of the day.

"We aren't out to get the emperor and his marshals," said Col. Bloch. "We merely want to put matters straight. After all, the allies won the battle, setting the history of Europe and much of the world for a couple of generations to come."

The duke, the baron and the colonel will have ample backing in their efforts: The founding members include Prof. Henri Bernard of the Royal Belgian Military Academy, Count Henri Frenay, a noted historian, J. De Neef, governor of Brabant, and André Cassin, mayor of Waterloo.

"We plan a marked path," said Col. Bloch, "with sign posts explaining just what happened where, to place it all in a fair, nonpartisan, historical perspective. In addition to scientific research and practical clean-up jobs, we wish to present to a general public the field between the farms Hougomont and Papelotte."

The terrain at the center of action is considerably lower than it was in 1815. Men from Liège dug away some 1.13 million cubic feet of it to build Lion Hill in the mid-1830s. The original "Wellington elm tree," his command post, was chopped up by souvenir hunters within a few years after the battle. A new elm was planted on the spot in 1928 by the governor of Brabant and a platform is planned nearby by the committee to give a visitor an idea of how the duke saw the field from some 6 to 10 feet up in the air.

A first salvo from the committee was fired last month with the publication of a 48-page guidebook commissioned by the committee from charter member David Howarth, British writer-historian. It lists five vantage points from where one may see what men and horses saw when Bonaparte's men and Wellington's stood face to face, with Blücher coming in from the east.

Mr. Howarth answers a lot of questions, but he raises even more: Why, he asks, did a sophisticated cavalryman like Ney decide to attack an infantry regiment in closed squares? He must have realized that horses do not advance against a solid hedge of bayonets, and that there was gunpowder and lead in the musket barrels back of those bayonets.

"Those are the type of questions the committee would like to solve or have solved," commented Col. Bloch.

"From my point of view," said Mr. Howarth, "the most important thing with the Battle of Waterloo is that it brought half a century of more-or-less peace to troubled Europe."

PEOPLE: Soviet Pianist Richter Cancels Trip to London

Soviet pianist Sviatoslav Richter canceled a Beethoven recital in London Tuesday because of illness. Richter, 60, was expected to arrive from Moscow earlier in the day but sent a telegram saying that he is suffering from high blood pressure and that his doctors had ordered him not to travel. Richter has denied reports, emanating from Soviet dissident sources, that he was planning to settle in the West.

BACK TO DUTY: Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, rejoined his ship, HMS Jupiter, Tuesday in Devonport, England. LEFT BEHIND: Laura Jo Watkins, 20, invited to England at the request of Prince Charles to attend a party given by U.S. Ambassador Walter Anderson and his wife. She was expected to fly home to San Diego Tuesday. Publicity about the reported romance was so tremendous that Miss Watkins moved out of the Annenbergs' residence Saturday and went into hiding.

A man serving a life sentence for murder has "married" a legal secretary at Sing Sing in defiance of a U.S. Supreme Court ban. Peter Butler, 31, sentenced for the 1967 murder of a university professor, was married on Sunday to Dorothy Thorne, a secretary to attorney William Kmetz. The ceremony was conducted in a visitors' room at Sing Sing by a South priest, the Rev. Joseph O'Rourke. "If they got married, it's certainly illegal," said Ted Shubin, superintendent of the prison. He went on to say that any such wedding was not only illegal civilly but also in the eyes of the church because "the religious aspect was not properly processed by the Catholic Church." Butler and his wife have been fighting for three years against a state law prohibiting prisoners serving life sentences from marrying. Last March the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against them.

Maria Widmar, eldest of Pablo Picasso's three illegitimate children, has won a share of the late painter's estate. An appeals court judge in Aix-en-Provence, France, formally recognized her Monday as Picasso's daughter, basing his judgment on a recent French law giving such offspring an automatic share in inheritance. Mrs. Widmar, 39, is the daughter of Marie-Thérèse Welter. The



Sviatoslav Richter ...concert came

court had previously recognized the claims of Picasso's two illegitimate children, Claude and Paloma, 28, whose mother was Françoise Gilot.

Two bus drivers from K City have been suspended kissing on the job. Francis Ter and his wife Margaret, were married last December. The kissing incident said they plan to file a grievance against suspension with union. Said Fred Martin, director of operations for the K City transportation authority: "We don't allow wives, girl friends or drivers to ride their buses any length of time." He said that sort of thing is a distraction while riding in the bus.

A Madrid prosecutor has demanded a prison sentence of centuries and 49 years for C. Vido Lagarto, who is charged with selling apartments in existing houses. Vido's law told the court that their would reimburse the 4,353 piiffs. The prosecutor's demand was not, it appears, exception it was arrived at by multiple, a comparatively small sum by the number of plaintiffs, any case, the law says that maximum 2 persons can serve jail is 30 years. No sent was pronounced.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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